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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Control of Administration

Likewise for the League

In Fact, Control for Us All

The President of the United States has taken his oath of office and delivered his inaugural speech, and today people in America and, indeed, most of the civilized world, are pondering his utterances. Read into his words what one will, the fact remains that two solemn obligations have committed his administration to a course of safety and true progress—for boldly, and in a ringing voice, he pledged himself to do his utmost to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and in concluding his inaugural he voiced his intention to seek Divine guidance for enlightenment and leadership.

* * *

With the safeguards of democracy embodied in the Constitution to leaven the recurrent urge for class and regional legislation, and with that humility concomitant to the attitude of prayer to chasten personal ambition and open channels of thought to that which is truly wise, the President recognizes bulwarks against which he may safely lean in the four years to come. Thus leaning, the reforms of which he so encouragingly speaks and the controls which he so confidently suggests shall be undertaken in that spirit of charity to which he paid tribute when in taking his oath of office, he stood with his hand resting on the Holy Bible opened to I Corinthians 13.

* * *

Washington doffs its cutaway and dons its working clothes as reverberations of the inaugural rumble off through Jackson's Four Corners to Timbuktu. What was that the President said about "practical controls over blind economic forces and blindly selfish men?" Perhaps Washington considers that sentiment as the House starts a drive for a quick decision on the extension of RFC lending power; and leaders of the House study a $50,000,000 crop production loan fund; and the appropriation committee pores over a special $790,000,000 (and going up) relief bill; and a Senate committee resumes investigation of civil liberties violations; and a Civil Service committee discusses extension of the merit system—and so on and so.

* * *

Undoubtedly government can do a great deal toward controlling many economic influences, although it's a ticklish business that requires deft handling. But when it comes to controlling "blindly selfish men," government may be assuming powers beyond its capacities. It is recalled that Government has long tried to control blindly drinking men. It has succeeded in part, only with the co-operation of those who were willing to be controlled. Therefore, one wishes the Government success in stimulating the morality of the citizenry; but the conviction persists that the control of selfishness rests largely on the individual's willingness to lay selfishness aside in favor of the more satisfying joy of service. The assumption that there is a selfish upper class and an unselfish lower class is not quite tenable, since the general rule is that love of service leads to prosperity, while selfishness is a condition of poverty, irrespective of the possession or non-possession of dollars.

* * *

The question of control is not confined to America nor to selfishness. It enters quite definitely into many of the discussions now being taken up by the League Council, the 96th session of which is just getting under way in Geneva. Chief of these controversies concern the Free City of Danzig and Alexandretta sanjak. The question of control enters as the League deals with the new law entailing a Nazi-like custody of Danzig citizens. The question of control of minorities also enters the Alexandretta issue, the League being asked to assure Turkish populations protection in case of the lifting of the French mandate over Syria. Any control not mutually agreed upon is difficult to handle. In other words: Control is hard to control.

* * *

Berlin, by the way, is not enthusiastic over any control in Danzig beside its own. The less interference from the League the better, represents the attitude of the controlled German press. Sentiment is likewise being encouraged against settlement of the Spanish question in the League. A lot depends on who is the controller and who the controlled.

* * *

With the reconvening of the seventieth Diet in Tokyo, ranking Cabinet members are forced to defend their policies from the charge of fascist control and army and navy interference. "Japan," cries a spokesman of a major party, "must never imitate any dictatorial regimes prevailing in other countries." But the Premier replies that the accord with Germany was concluded as a protection from communism and military expenditures were necessary for the maintenance of peace in Asia. There's an incongruity somewhere when peace is "controlled" by weapons of warfare.

Auto Strike Parley Hinges On Evacuation of Plants; Main Barriers Are Removed

General Motors to Drop Negotiations With Non-Union Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—With all of the principals in the automobile strike assembled here in Washington the salient features of a rapidly changing situation are at the moment as follows:

Secretary Perkins called Governor Murphy of Michigan and leaders of striking automobile workers to her office today.

General Motors Corporation will not agree to a reopening of negotiations with representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America until sit-down strikers have evacuated all General Motors plants.

General Motors has, however, abandoned all plans for a conference with the Flint Alliance, a non-union group of workers whose original request for such a conference with the employers broke up last week's truce and blocked a conference scheduled for tomorrow morning.

In addition, General Motors has agreed that it will not hold conferences with any other group of its employees pending the conclusion of negotiations with the United Automobile Workers Union which organized the current strike.

Spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers, on the other hand, have agreed that acceptance of their demand for recognition as the sole collective bargaining agency for all General Motors employees shall not be a prerequisite to negotiations. Both sides are agreed that it be on the agenda of points to be negotiated.

Nevertheless, John L. Lewis, who as chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization is the real power behind the strike, has declared that there can be no final settlement of the strike unless this demand for exclusive recognition as a bargaining agency is accepted by the employers.

At the moment, therefore, the barrier to the reopening of negotiations is on the one hand the demand by General Motors that all its plants be evacuated by strikers and the unwillingness of the strikers to abandon this important weapon. They insist that as soon as they started to evacuate over the last week end, General Motors immediately committed a breach of faith by accepting overtures from the Flint Alliance, and they now demand substantial proof that the faith, according to their interpretation of it, be kept before they will completely relinquish the occupied plants.

Secretary Perkins is personally handling all the efforts toward mediation with the close collaboration of Governor Murphy, who is staying here in the conviction that the way will have to be cleared through discussions between the principals in this city before direct negotiations can be opened in the strike area. With these two is James Dewey, federal conciliator, who has been assigned to the automobile strike.

Lewis tactics called overhasty: Page 4.

Cleveland Labor Drops Strike Aid

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Jan. 21

The Cleveland Federation of Labor withdrew its "moral and financial support" today from the United Automobile Workers' strike at General Motors' Fisher Body plant here.

The federation voted two weeks ago to support the strike. This action was reconsidered and rescinded at a closed meeting of the federation after three hours of debate.

Those favoring withdrawal of the support said the strike was a move by John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization to destroy the craft unions.

Check on Crime By Co-operation Of States Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Four model laws to enable states to co-operate with one another as never before in the control of crime, were described today to the third general assembly of the Council of State Governments today.

Drawn up by the council's interstate commission on crime, to meet the problem of "commuting criminals," they will be introduced at the 43 state legislatures meeting this year, with a recommendation for early action.

Adopted

States which have already adopted some, if not all, of the uniform crime control statutes, are Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia. Sponsors of the laws, who include a number of state attorneys general, are hopeful that further action this year may almost bridge over this "twilight zone" between local and federal authority.

Briefly, the laws designed to give better control over criminals who move over state boundaries, are:

State Lines

Uniform act on fresh pursuit of criminals across state lines—Clothes law enforcement agents in one state with the same power to arrest as those of the state from which the criminal has fled.

Uniform criminal extradition act—Simplifies and expedites the extradition of criminals, allowing complete waiver of proceedings if the accused returns voluntarily; also plugs up the loophole in present state laws permitting the brains" of the gang to escape punishment because he has not crossed state lines. Under the proposed law, Pennsylvania, for instance, could extradite the gang leader from Ohio, to face justice in the Pennsylvania courts for a crime he planned.

Witnesses

Uniform act to secure the attendance of witnesses from without a state in criminal proceedings—Provides for forcible removal of witnesses from one state to another, a simple court order honored by the courts of the second state.

Uniform act for out-of-state parole supervision—Allows one state to arrange with another for supervision of paroled convicts, making it possible for them to return, carefully watched, to the place where their homes and families are, and where they are most likely to be rehabilitated to good citizenship.

Taxation

The full council is expected to put its stamp of approval on the proposed model laws tomorrow, when Judge Richard Hartshorne, of New Jersey, will present them to a session at which Attorney General Homer S. Cummings is to discuss "federal-state co-operation in crime control."

Other commissions of the council were busy today drawing up proposals for interstate action in the fields of taxation and social security for presentation to 1937 state legislatures.

Transients

The Social Security Commission showed itself especially concerned with the problem of caring for transients—a field of relief recently deserted by the Federal Government, yet requiring uniform treatment. William J. Ellis, Director of Institutions and Agencies for New Jersey, told the group that uniform laws or interstate compacts are necessary for proper handling of the transient needy. He recommended that states standardize their settlement laws, that they authorize the state department of public welfare to reimburse local units for relief money spent on transients, and that such persons be allowed to retain their residence in one state until they acquire a new one in another state.

Standard Practice

Federal grants-in-aid for transient care were advocated as a means of stimulating the adoption of standard practices among the states in dealing with the problem.

Turning to new problems created by the Social Security Act, the commission discussed the necessity of interstate co-operation in compelling responsible persons to support their kin, in continuing benefits to unemployed and others who move across state boundaries, and in uniformly defining "employment" and "wages."

Diet Suspends After Critics Assail Hirota

Japanese Cabinet Attacked as Pro-Fascist by Opposition

Heated Session

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—With tension increasing at the opening session of the Japanese Parliament, due to attacks by the political party leaders on the Hirota administration, Premier Koki Hirota obtained a two-day suspension of the Diet from the Emperor.

The tense atmosphere which prevailed as the 390 members of the House of Peers and the 465 of the House of Representatives developed into a heated session.

Unprecedented police reserves were on guard both inside and outside of the new Parliament building during the session.

The first round of the parliamentary fight was a serious blow to the Government of Premier Hirota.

Merciless Attacks

Members of both houses mercilessly pillored both Cabinet and the Army as pro-fascists, leaning toward dictatorship, neglecting the welfare of the people and pursuing a secret and suicidal foreign policy, especially in the Government's anti-Communist alliance with Germany.

From the moment the house of representatives convened at 1 p. m. until it adjourned at 6:20, Premier Hirota, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, War Minister Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi and Finance Minister Eiichi Baba were attacked and constantly interrupted, so much that the Chamber was thrown into uproar.

The criticism was expected, but the vigor of the opposition attack on both the army and the cabinet was a surprise.

War Minister Refused Hearing

Count Terauchi, attempting a rejoinder, was shouted down.

Answering the attacks leveled mainly at the large military appropriations in the budget and the German-Japanese anti-Communist treaty, Premier Koki Hirota insisted that reinforcement of the army and navy was inseparable from efforts to maintain peace in Asia.

In line with the same policy, he asserted, the accord with Germany was concluded "in view of dangerous communistic activities."

Communism Blamed

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita blamed Communist activity for the world's political troubles, but insisted that Japan's policy toward Russia is "maintenance and insurance of normal relations."

He said that relations with the United States "are happily improving."

Army circles, meanwhile, were reported extremely restless under the attacks of the political parties and demanding a constructive substitute program for the party resolutions which ignored any necessity for increasing the national defense as provided in the 300,000,000,000 yen ($870,000,000) budget.

Viscount Chifuju Watanbe of the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Other news of Japanese crisis: Page 2.

Stormy Session in Tokyo

Parliament House
Japan's Diet Assembles

Acme

Hachiro Arita
Japanese Foreign Minister

Danzig Issue Looms Big As League Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 21—Danzig and Alexandretta provide the chief controversial fare for the 96th session of the League Council which began here today.

The agenda, however, contains other items which enable the Council, if it wishes, to deal with the whole situation in Europe, including Spain and the fixation of a date for the resumption of the work of the Disarmament Conference.

With the Foreign Ministers of so many countries present it is considered inevitable that the Spanish question will be discussed behind the scenes.

Spanish Problem

But the Council also has the opportunity to bring this matter into the light of day when discussing either the report of experts who were sent to investigate the danger of an epidemic in Madrid or the request from the Chilean Government for League help to evacuate refugees who sought sanctuary in embassies and legations in the Spanish capital.

The situation in Europe is also bound to be discussed privately and indeed is the main question involved in the French request for the Council to consider whether the time is ripe for resuming the disarmament discussions. The answer to this is generally held to depend on Germany, and despite Reichsführer Hitler's pacific remarks at the New Year reception of the diplomatic corps at Berlin it is doubted here whether he is ready for a general settlement on the lines suggested by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons Tuesday, which would include arms limitation.

Two Danzig Items

The agenda for the session includes two items on Danzig. One is the appointment of a new League High Commissioner to succeed Sean

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

New York's Law On Guns in Auto Is Found Invalid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Described as "against reason," the "gun-in-automobiles" law, which was a key measure in New York state's anti-crime program, today is void by ruling of the Appellate Division, Third Department.

The act, a major sticking point in the legislative pro and con of last session, when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman charged that his statutory schedule to combat lawlessness was being pilloried by lawyer-legislators unfriendly to modernization of the criminal code, fell on its first appeal.

Devised to make an unlicensed pistol found in an automobile prima facie evidence of criminal intent against all occupants of the motor vehicle, the court held the law unconstitutional in a three-to-two ruling which declared it was in total disregard for due process of law and in violation of the fundamental rule requiring the prosecution to establish guilt rather than the accused to establish his innocence.

Justice Daniel V. McNamee, writing for the majority, held that "it was to assert something that had not the support of reason to say that one who innocently steps into an automobile may, ipso facto, place himself in the criminal class and subject himself to criminal prosecution because of the unrelated fact that at such time a pistol had been placed in the car and still remained there."

The bill had the concerted opposition of labor groups, the American Civil Liberties Union and similar citizen bodies who held its terms would lend to violation of constitutional rights.

The high court, reversing the determination of Supreme Court Justice Francis Bergan, who had denied writs of habeas corpus to James Dixon and James Lathem, arrested in Albany under the new law last June, directed the "immediate" discharge of the two men.

Kentucky Abolishes Ice Cream Cone Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21—The recollection of how children by the busload came to the Capitol from the larger cities last summer, bearing petitions to abolish the one-cent tax on five-cent ice cream cones, is believed to have influenced Gov. A. B. Chandler to ask the special session of the general assembly, just adjourned, to repeal the tax—along with those on candy, nuts, chewing gum, soft drinks, and cosmetics.

Today the Governor feels he has kept a promise to the youngsters. The Legislature, whose membership had heard the grumbling against a 20 per cent tax on these items, acquiesced in the Governor's request—unanimously, in both houses.

The taxes, applied by the 1936 legislature, enabled the state to overcome a serious deficit. They come off April 16, in time to permit the children to enjoy their cones without begging for an extra penny.

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Water Control Wins Approval OF Engineers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Acceptance by engineers of the Federal Government's long range program of water conservation and utilization was indicated here today in a résumé report by the water resources committee of the National Resources Committee, appointed by President Roosevelt in June, 1934. Placed before the American Society of Civil Engineers at their eighty-fourth annual meeting, the informal report suggested that a national program of water control and development could be financed on a six to 10 year basis.

The committee's full report is expected within the next week, since it was sent to President Roosevelt last month. Meanwhile only a brief preview of the scope of the survey was revealed to the society's meeting by Abel Wolman, chief engineer of the Maryland State Department of Health. It is expected here that the report will accompany a message from the President to Congress on the subject of water control and development.

Mr. Wolman described the committee as having generally recommended "the debatable undertakings already under construction, even though the committee might not have recommended the undertakings in the first place," and this remark was interpreted by some engineers at the convention as referring to the tidal power project at Passamaquoddy and tre trans-Florida Canal.

Problem of Finances

In discussing the problem of finances for large-scale water projects, Mr. Wolman thought a comprehensive program on a national scale could be supported by somewhat smaller outlays than those made over the past 20 years by local, state and federal agencies in the same field. This would be at the rate of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 a year.

The survey, covering 127 drainage areas in the United States and 7000 separate undertakings, was said to represent the first comprehensive study of the nation's flood problem. All agencies of government as well as unofficial organizations, assisted in making the review.

Wide Roads Hazardous

A. H. Vey, traffic engineer for the New Jersey State Department of Motor Vehicles, told members of the society today that while experience in his territory had shown wider highways to be more hazardous than narrow ones, accidents could be reduced on modern roads through center islands, proper lighting and pedestrian paths or sidewalks.

Zoning of rural areas adjacent to state highway improvements was advocated by Laurence J. Carmalt of New Haven, Conn.

Re-zoning of urban areas was recommended by Hugh E. Young, chief engineer of the Chicago Plan Commission, on the grounds that while great progress had been made in engineering and architecture, city slums and congestion still were a social problem of magnitude. Mr. Young, while favoring paternalistic treatment of low-cost municipal housing, said that there were areas in which it would be advantageous to use non-paternalistic treatment to induce property owners to pool their interests, obtain federal loans and construct, operate and maintain housing facilities under some form of trustee ownership.

Reviewing the program of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, H. S. Fairbank, chief of the division of information, reported that 40 states were co-operating with the Federal Government in planning surveys covering rural highway systems with urban connections, and that the results of the program were to be used in arranging future highway improvements, better taxation systems and improved regulation of highway traffic.

China Hears Roosevelt In Inaugural Radiocast

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21 (AP)—The radiocast of President Roosevelt's inaugural address was heard plainly here and in other Chinese cities today.

President Adds Voice to Hull's On Trade Pacts

Asks That Power to Make Reciprocal Agreements Be Extended to 1940

Now Ends June 12

Both He and Hull Find That Economic Harmony Keyed to World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, today urged continuation of reciprocal-trade treaty-making power as a major means of bringing durable peace to the world.

"In the present unfortunate state of world affairs," said the President in a letter to Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which opened hearings on an extension bill today, "we dare not, in justice to ourselves, relax our effort, or abate the vigor of our leadership, in a world-wide movement for durable peace through economic prosperity."

Secretary Hull appeared in person before the committee. The act under which 15 trade agreements have already been negotiated expires automatically on June 12 of this year.

For Three-Year Extension

The joint resolution now before Congress would advance the expiry date three years without any change in the act itself.

Trade-treaty making authority on the present scale is an innovation in American history, as is very evident when it is recalled that 15 treaties are now actually in effect without having had to run the gauntlet of Senate ratification. President Roosevelt referred to this vital feature when he said if agricultural and industrial interests were to "regain their deserved place in international trade," it was necessary for the Government to be able to bargain with other nations "by means of energetic and decisive negotiations."

The single word "decisive" means that the decision of the President, in finally approving a treaty, is to be final without senatorial checkmate. Upon that basis, better terms are possible to obtain from foreign governments.

Says Value Is Proved

Secretary Hull declared that the act has already proved its value in improved relations with the 15 nations with whom agreements have been reached, and in a general change in the tone of international affairs which he interprets as indicating that the tide is now setting "in the direction of economic peace rather than economic war."

But he pointed out that "there is still pressure in some countries for complete self-sufficiency, based upon the production of synthetic substitutes or other makeshifts of five and ten times the cost of imported natural products."

"Apart from the ill-will and resentment engendered by hostile commercial policies," of such countries who still feel this pressure toward self-sufficiency, Secretary Hull declared that isolation also produces "unemployment, lower living standards and general economic distress within nations."

"And no nation," he emphasized, "is more ready to seek relief by the forcible acquisition of territory or is more easily stampeded into the hysteria of war than one whose population finds itself hopelessly mired in economic poverty and widespread privation."

Stresses Economic Peace

At another point, Secretary Hull insisted that "no peace machinery, however perfectly constructed, can operate among nations which are economically at war rather than at peace with each other." "No durable peace is possible," he went on, "except among nations which are actuated, in their economic dealings with each other, by friendliness, fair dealing and a sincere desire to keep open the channels of mutually beneficial world trade."

He told the committee that there is still a great deal of tension in the field of international political relations attributable to delay in the achievement of full world economic recovery and that to relieve that tension and divert the nations from preparations for war "is still a task of imperative urgency." This task, he said, requires a redoubled attack on the barriers to world trade.

"The reciprocal trade-agreements program has demonstrated its effectiveness as an instrument for overcoming this grave emergency—through thoroughgoing economic disarmament, without which both enduring prosperity and military disarmament must remain a forlorn hope," Mr. Hull concluded to the committee. "There is no alternative program or policy that would lead to conditions of peace rather than economic impoverishment and over-increasing armaments."

"Peace and World Trade" and President's Letter to Secretary Hull: Page 5.

Strike Closes Tire Plant

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 21 (AP)—A "sit-down" strike at the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company's plant here threw approximately 1800 employees out of work yesterday. Production at the plant was halted.

German Colonies and the League

Unanimous Consent of the Council Needed to Change Mandates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With Germany's claim for a return of her colonies growing ever more vocal, the question is being asked, "Where does the League stand in this matter?"

The former German colonies have now all become mandated territories with the exception of a little triangle called Kionga at the southern end of Tanganyika which was handed back to Portugal in full sovereignty in 1919 by the Conference of Ambassadors.

Ownership Indefinite

The question as to whom the mandated territories actually belong has never been definitely decided and has often been a matter of acrimonious controversy between Mandatory Powers and the League Mandates Commission, as, for example, when the Commission objected to South Africa's claim to exercise "sovereignty" over German South West Africa.

The Mandates Commission was particularly troubled by a treaty between South Africa and Portugal in which the two countries declared that "under a mandate issued by the Council of the League of Nations" South Africa "possesses sovereignty over the territory of South West Africa."

Even the inclusion of the words "subject to the terms of the said mandate" did not mollify the Mandates Commission which several times called the Union to order over this matter, but without getting a definite acknowledgment of guilt from the Union Government.

The commission's claim that "sovereignty" over this territory vests in the League of Nations is strongly contested in other quarters besides South Africa, and no legal ruling has ever been given. The League's acquiescence in Japan's action in hanging onto her mandates after leaving the League seems to hint at the conclusion that whatever the theoretical legal position may be, possession is nine points of the law.

The mandates allotted to the various mandatory states are divided into three categories: A, B and C. The A mandates are all in connection with the Arab districts of the old Turkish Empire, and are definitely temporary. One—Iraq—has already been surrendered. Another—Syria—is about to follow suit.

The B and C mandates are all ex-German colonies, and nothing is laid down in the Covenant about their ever being given up. Neither A, B nor C mandates were allocated by the League, but by the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris.

Confirmed by Council

In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced her claim to her colonies not in favor of the League but of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The new owners then agreed between themselves who should have a "mandate" after which they made a joint recommendation to the League of Nations on the subject.

Finally, the League Council "confirmed the terms of the mandate which had already been agreed in the Conference of Ambassadors. The mandatory simultaneously understood to exercise the mandate "on behalf of the League of Nations."

In each mandate, one article specifically lays down that the consent of the Council of the League—not the Assembly—is required for any modification of the mandate.

Thus it seems unlikely that Great power could come to a private arrangement with Germany about any particular ex-colony.

Moreover, the Council's consent to a transfer has to be unanimous and it can be assumed that both Italy, which has a permanent seat, and Poland, which has a semi-permanent one, would demur very strongly to Germany's receiving a colony back unless they each got a quid pro quo too.

Thus, at the moment it does not seem likely that Germany will get any territorial satisfaction in respect to her ex-colonies—although stronger evidence of an intention to return to the League might change the situation.

Technical Difficulties

Even if she did come back there would be grave technical difficulties in the way of an actual transfer of territory. On the other hand, it would seem to be comparatively easy to associate a certain number of German citizens with the government of the mandated areas by arrangement with the mandatory power and with the League's approval.

While Germany was a member of the League she was entitled in all B mandated territories to "complete economic, commercial and industrial equality" which is specifically accorded to all League members and was extended to the United States also by special agreement. This provision has importance in view of Germany's insistence on her need for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

League Starts Work On Raw Materials

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Jan. 21

The problem of providing raw materials for Germany, without restoring her colonies, which she lost under the Treaty of Versailles, was foremost on the agenda as the ninety-sixth session of the League Council was called today.

The Council President, Dr. Wellington Koo, of China, has been authorized to appoint an international committee to canvass world needs of raw materials.

One Way Out Seen in Giving Reich Access to Raw Materials

New Right Swing in Japan; Reactionary Party Organizes; Opposition to Anti-Red Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Nationalist movement that has swept over Japan since the "Manchurian Incident" has been given a fresh impetus by the recent conclusion of the Japanese-German agreement to fight Communism and by the Japanese-Italian accord. Although at the time of the conclusion of these accords various newspapers insisted that friendship with National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy would not mean that Japan would fall under fascist influences, soon after the conclusion of these agreements the right-wing elements became more articulate and active.

A new reactionary party is now being organized. It is said to be sponsored by leaders of patriotic and nationalist groups, such as representatives of the National Polity Defense Federation, the Dai-Nippon Youth Party, the National Club of Patriotic Labor Unions, the Imperial Way Society, and by Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and Vice Admiral Shosaburo Kobayashi, both recently retired. The new party for the present is to be named the "Current Affairs Association" and it aims to act as a liaison agent among the various right-wing organizations, to co-ordinate their activities and to promote concerted action among them.

Celebrated German Pact

A huge mass meeting to celebrate the conclusion of the Japanese-German agreement was recently held at the Hibuya Public Park in the heart of the city. Some 30,000 Japanese and several hundred members of the German community participated. The meeting was attended by the German ambassador here, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen and Hachiro Arita, the Foreign Minister, addressed it, expressing the firm determination of the Government to take strong defensive measures against the Communist International. The meeting later developed into a lantern procession. The paraders marched to the Imperial palace and thence to the German Embassy.

Recently members of the Diet have been greatly alarmed by persistent rumors that some of the army leaders, especially the younger officers, demanded a reorganization of the parliamentary system with a view to a possible limitation of the suffrage. After some agitation, an informal meeting was arranged between the Diet Investigating Committee and the War Minister, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi. At this meeting General Terauchi is supposed to have stated that though he was opposed to the parliamentary system of government, as practiced by the democracies of Europe and America, the army did not object to the Diet provided certain changes were effected.

Three Main Points

The General is said to have emphasized the following three points:

1. Political parties should reflect on the fact that in the past party politics in Japan have been corrupt.

2. Terms such as "the normal way of constitutional government," "politics with political parties as a nucleus," "politics with Parliament as a nucleus" mean unauthorized discussion of the supreme power of the Emperor and run counter to the spirit of national polity. One had better refrain from the use of such terms as they may stir the people unnecessarily.

3. Elections should be freed from the practice of buying votes and from official interference.

The fact that General Terauchi agreed to appear and answer questions before the Diet commission eased the temporarily strained relations between the Diet and the Army, even though his statement was not very encouraging to the ideas of parliamentary government.

Army Dictation Resented

What aroused public opinion here was the fact that suggestions for reform of the Diet did not emanate from a political leader or party, but from the inner circle of the army.

As Asahi put it:

"One thing that must not be ignored in connection with the question is that the sensation was caused by utterances of army men and not of any high civil official or leader of a political party. Why? Because the Army itself has great power over the present political situation and because the Army is a propelling force for the reform policies. . . The public is now thinking that the Army has more opinions on reforms than political parties."

In preparation for the coming session of the Diet, the two major political parties, the Seiyukai and Minseito, are organizing to protect their constitutional rights. A resolution was just passed by the Seiyukai committee on internal administrative affairs demanding greater freedom of speech, "which is a cardinal necessity for full development of constitutional politics."

It will be interesting to see just what acts or thoughts the authorities here may interpret as leaning toward "communism." A few days ago, Miyako reported that a certain religious body in Japan received an invitation from a European country to attend an anti-war congress. The police became alarmed over this invitation, suspecting the evil hand of the popular front movement of a foreign country extended to Japan.

The Jiji, referring editorially to the present political situation, said:

"There is a communist menace in Japan. But it is not serious; the subversive elements in the country have been eliminated, thanks to the efforts of the police. The real danger is from Fascism. We must see that the new development in relations between Japan and Germany does not lead to an increase of Fascism in Japan."

North Carolina Plans Safe Driving Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Courses in safe driving will be given in the public schools of North Carolina, it was announced here by Arthur Fulk, state director of highway safety. The decision to give these courses followed conferences between Mr. Fulk and Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, director of instructional service of the State Department of Public Instruction.

"We may offer these courses in selected schools at first," Mr. Fulk said. Textbooks have been secured, he added, and are now being studied preparatory to the introduction of the new course.

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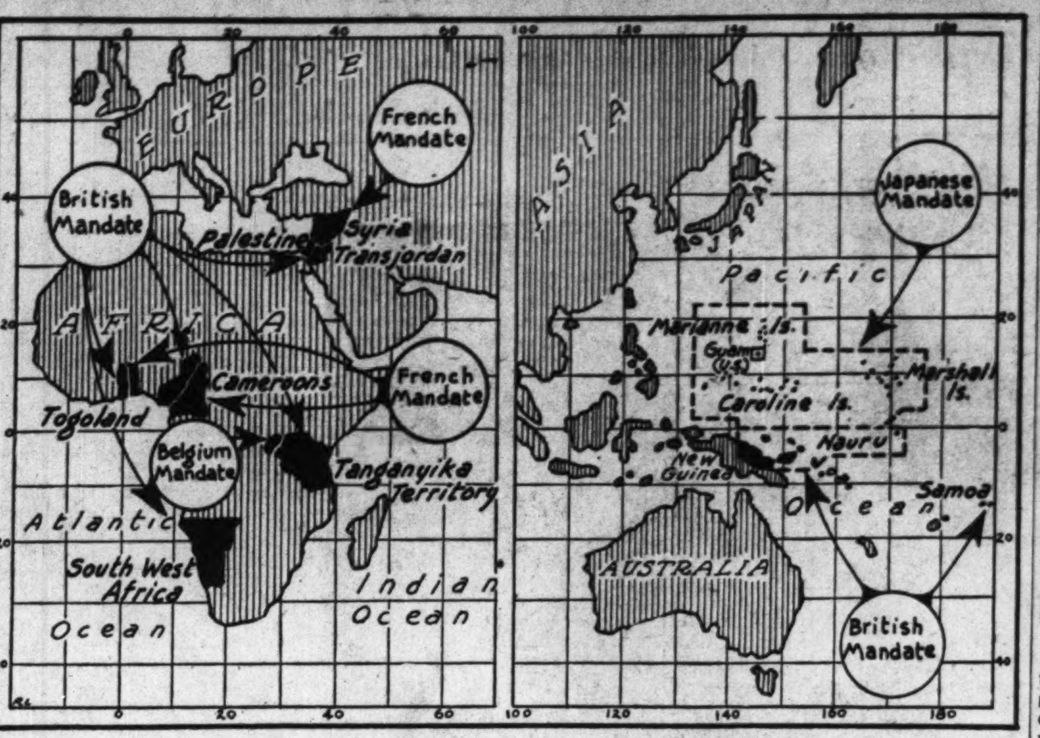

By a Staff Artist

Allotted by Council of Ambassadors at Paris and Later Approved by League

German Colonies and League; Danzig Looms Large at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

her own supplies of raw material so as to avoid having to pay for them in foreign currency.

Raw Materials Accessible

If and when Germany comes back to the League, it should be easy to arrange for her raw material needs to have special consideration in all B mandated areas.

This could be done in accordance with the mandatory provision which says "concessions for the development of the natural resources of the territory shall be granted by the Mandatory without distinction on grounds of nationality between the nations of all states members of the League."

The only restriction is that no such concession shall have "the character of a general monopoly."

Some Special Arrangements

This provision,, however, has been omitted from the C mandates which cover Germany's former colonies in the Pacific and also South West Africa which is now administered by the Union of South Africa. Special arrangements would therefore be needed for these areas.

Thus, is so far as purely economic questions are concerned, it appears to be possible to give Germany satisfaction within the mandatory system, although all reports tend to show that it would be very many years before Germany could get from her former colonies more than the merest fraction of the raw materials she now needs.

Compromise Possible

The question of "honor" however, is really the fundamental issue for Germany in regard to colonies. Germans naturally object to the implication of the Versailles Treaty that they are not fit to govern native races.

But the League is not likely to make a move until Germany comes back to Geneva and until the powers concerned have come to a preliminary arrangement.

This issue may have to be faced, but some observers believe that if a way can be found to give Germany freer access to raw materials in return for a stand-still agreement on armaments, the resulting improvement in Germany's economic situation may even induce her to consent to leave the question of territory where it is today.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lester, and the other is the Polish Government's report on its effort to bridge the gulf between the League and the Danzig National Socialist Government over the question of amending the Danzig Constitution and over the treatment of political minorities.

The existence of this gulf is really the reason for the appearance of the other Danzig item, for it was Mr. Lester's championship of Danzig's minorities that led to the quarrel between him and Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate. Herr Greiser was so far successful that last summer he prevailed on the League to find Mr. Lester another theoretically more important job at Geneva as Deputy Secretary General of the League.

Lester Still There

But Herr Greiser did not manage to get Mr. Lester out of Danzig immediately, for the League decided to leave him there until a successor was appointed. So far the Council has deliberately refrained from naming anyone owing to the deadlock over the constitutional issue.

Herr Greiser is expected to take part in the discussion despite his previous declaration of a virtual war on the League. The Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, has been negotiating with Herr Greiser on behalf of the League and strong hopes have been entertained of a successful outcome.

But the whole issue has now been thrown into the melting-pot again by the new law introducing protective custody on National Socialist lines for citizens of Danzig.

The Alexandretta dispute is another of the League's "hang-overs," having come to the fore during the Assembly last year, when Dr. Tewfik Aras asked the League to ensure proper protection for the Turkish minority in the Alexandretta Sanjak in the event of a termination of the French Mandate over Syria. The matter became more acute last December when the Turks brought it before the Council as a matter of urgency asking for the dispatch of a neutral police force to maintain order. The French, however, refused to agree and ultimately a compromise was reached for a neutral commission to watch the situation on the spot.

Turkey asks for the Alexandretta Sanjak to have the right of self-determination so that if it likes it can even join Turkey. France maintains that the Sanjak is an integral part of Syria and is not entitled to more than some measure of administrative freedom to safeguard the Turks from any possible depredations on the part of the Arab majority. Negotiations in Paris, "through the ordinary diplomatic channels," during the past month have failed to bring agreement.

Assyrian Minority

Another Near Eastern problem before the Council is the question of the settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq. This unfortunate remnant of a once-great nation was to have been given an opportunity to leave its temporary quarters in Iraq and settle on the Ghab river in the Syrian province of Latakia. Difficulties, however, arose and when the French decided to surrender the Syrian Mandate and give Syria independence on the same basis as Iraq, the Ghab colonization scheme finally fell through.

The Assyrians are refugees in Iraq, having fled there from Turkey during the World War, and are still smarting under the massacres of 1933 when a considerable number of them fell victims to Iraq army detachments acting under the general direction of Gen. Bekir Sidky Pasha, the man behind the scenes of the present Iraqi Government. Consequently, it is felt impossible to leave them where they are. The committee which was charged with the task of finding a permanent home for them is due to report at the present session of the Council.

Of other matters to be discussed by the Council, one of the most important is the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to study the question of the distribution of raw materials. This is an outcome of the complaint of several countries, notably Germany, that because of currency and other difficulties, they are unable to obtain sufficient supplies of raw material to meet their industrial needs. Great Britain thereupon suggested that there should be an investigation, and, the Assembly concurring, Poland was invited to go into the matter of a Committee and report to the present session.

The appointment of the American economist, Winfield W. Riefler of Princeton, N. J., to replace Norman H. Davis on the League Financial Committee, has been agreed. It is hoped that it will mark the beginning of an attempt to extend the Anglo-Franco-American currency agreement of last year.

The Council meets at 5 o'clock.

British Coal-Oil Plant Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEAHAM HARBOR, Eng.—After being in operation for only 15 months a coal-oil plant here has been closed down. Great hopes had been centered in the plant, local colliers hoping that many jobless miners would get back to work as a result of the increased use of coal from an adjoining pit. Very little oil was produced, however, and very little coal used.

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Malaga Bombed In Fascist Drive On South Coast

MALAGA, Spain, Jan. 21 (AP)—Insurgent planes bombed this important Mediterranean port today in what was thought to be a preparatory attack for the expected drive of the reinforced fascist southern army.

The insurgent coastal force which, under the command of Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, has pushed its way from Algeciras in bitter fighting was reported approaching the city.

Military circles, as well as political workers and organizations, bustled with preparations for a siege expected to be as intensive as that of Madrid.

The fleet of bombers confined its raid to the outskirts where detachments were hurriedly throwing up fortifications.

Trenches were being dug and parapets built at all weak or strategic points around Malaga, particularly on the western front where the brunt of the assault was expected.

General de Llano in successive battles captured Estepona, San Pedro Alcantara, and finally Marbella, the strongly fortified barrier city to Malaga.

The drive of his army of 20,000 had Malaga as its original objective in a campaign to reduce the port which has provided refuge for Socialist warships harassing insurgent shipping.

German Press Warns on Soviet Conquest Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 21—Criticism of the League Council meeting is growing here. Geneva, it is generally declared, is no place in which to settle the Spanish question, and also that so far as Danzig is concerned the less interference from the League the better.

That there will be but little such interference is taken for granted, since Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, had a conversation with Baron Constantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, yesterday, while the former was on his way to Geneva. The "quid pro quo" over the Danzig issue appears to be that while Poland will support Germany in all international issues in Danzig, Polish interests will meanwhile be carefully respected.

Inspired Comment

The outstanding announcement in today's German press is that of a gigantic plan by a "Red Army" to conquer Europe. This appears most prominently in the Berliner Börsenzeitung, a paper generally credited with standing near the Reichswehr.

Soviet Russia, according to this story, having failed to accomplish the "bolshevization" of the European continent by its secret agents, its general staff has planned a colossal war against all of Europe and its culture, with attacks simultaneously against North, Central and South Europe. Naturally the main attack will be against Germany.

There will be three armies, and they will operate thus: The First Army will overrun Finland and Scandinavia, then enter Germany near Flensburg on the Schleswig-Holstein border. The Second Army will operate in the Baltic States, and, coming through Poland, will join the Third Army near Breslau.

Meanwhile, the Third Army hopes to have made a triumphant march through Bessarabia and other parts of Roumania and through parts of Czechoslovakia.

This story adds that Soviet Russia has made great sacrifices to build airdromes on Czechoslovak territory and also transversal railway and roads across the Lower Carpathians.

These plans, the story continues, are all to be ready by the end of 1937.

Czech Airdromes

The significance of this article being reproduced in a paper like the Börsenzeitung, applies also to the reproduction of the story of Soviet airdromes on Czechoslovak territory. This is part of the campaign which has been carried on with few intermissions for months past. To the Czechoslovak Government's official invitation to the German Government through its military attaché in Prague that he should make a tour of these allegedly Soviet airdromes, the Germans have made no reply. The Börsenzeitung a few days ago excused such non-acceptance on the gound that in any such visit things would be so arranged that it would be impossible to see anything that really mattered.

Tokyo States Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister of Japan, in the course of a recent foreign policy statement spoke in part as follows:

"The object of this German-Japanese anti-Communist agreement is joint defense against the Comintern, and we will be glad to enter into an agreement with any other country within the scope of that aim. Needless to say, the Japanese Government is not bound in any way outside the scope of the above-mentioned aim. It seems that there have been those who entertained misunderstandings or misgivings regarding the character of the agreement. But I wish to state definitely that the conclusion of the agreement, which was dictated by the need of protecting our national policy and preserving the stability of East Asia, does not affect in the slightest degree our policy of promoting friendly relations with all powers in the spirit of universal concord and harmony. . . .

Long Under Way

"It was some time ago that the Japanese Government proposed to China three basic principles, hoping to effect thereby a much-needed adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. . . .

"The negotiations with China have failed to produce as yet the anticipated results. However, I am convinced that these negotiations are of significant value in that they will serve as a stage in the progress toward further negotiations. . . .

"Japan's policy toward the U. S. S. R. lies as a matter of course in the maintenance and insurance of normal relations. In order to enhance the friendly relations between the two countries through the solution of pending issues, our Government continued to conduct negotiations regarding revision of the fishery treaty and the problems of border demarcation and the settlement of the dispute between the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo, and also assisted in the negotiations between the Soviet authorities and the representatives of the Japanese interests on the matter of the extension of the period of oil-prospecting in North Saghalien.

"Regarding this oil question, a contract was concluded in October extending the prospecting period by five years. The text of the new fisheries convention was also drawn up in the middle of last November after deliberations lasting one and a half years. . . . (The extension of the fisheries pact has recently been granted by the Soviets.)

Other Foreign Relations

"Toward Great Britain, our policy of strengthening the traditional relations remains unchanged. When two countries, taking a broad view, give full and sympathetic consideration to each other's position, there can be no doubt that a way will be found of adjusting their interests. It is the intention of our Government to exert further efforts in that direction.

"Japan's relations with the United States are of late happily improving, owing, I believe, as well to our consistent policy of contributing, in co-operation with that power, to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, as to a deeper understanding on the part of the American people regarding the situation in East Asia. The Japanese Government will continue to spare no effort in the cultivation and improvement of the cordial relations already existing between the two nations. . . .

The Naval Race

"Our Government . . . have certainly no desire to institute a race for naval construction. Indeed, we have seized every opportunity to express our sincere aspirations for naval limitations and it is still the cherished hope of the Japanese Government that there is concluded as soon as possible a just and fair treaty of limitation among the Powers concerned to contribute to the cause of world peace.

"Certainly we notified the Italian Government of our decision to withdraw our Legation from Ethiopia and to establish a Consulate in its stead. The Italian Government assured us that they will give favorable considerations concerning the protection of our commercial and other interests in Ethiopia. Negotiations on that basis are now in progress.

"Our Government is also desirous of establishing closed economic relations with countries in the South Seas. Although there are those who misunderstand, or even attempt to discredit our intentions, we entertain no aggressive designs but only seek to promote our trade and join efforts with those countries in the development of natural resources through the furtherance of peaceful and friendly relations.

As to Markets

"What is needed most now, I believe, is that with the view of restoring freedom of trade, the powers should treat their colonial markets in the spirit which marks the provisions of the Congo Basin Treaty. This, side by side with the solution of the now seriously discussed problem of redistribution of natural resources, should go far toward dispelling the atmosphere of universal unrest and prove a most effective and timely contribution to the cause of world peace.

"For Japan, who possesses such ancient and unique culture, its diffusion in foreign countries is of the utmost importance since it will serve as a means to make the world understand the spirit underlying our national activities. With this point in view, our Government is intending to make further endeavors in the field of international cultural work."

British Liner Grounds

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British liner Llandaff Castle went ashore at Tumbatu Island, north of Zanzibar Island, Lloyd's reported today. The Llandaff Castle, bound for Port Natal from London, is carrying 100 passengers and a crew of 211. The vessel, of 10,786 tons, is operated by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company of London.

Friendlier Policy Toward Reich Seen as New French Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A radical change in France's attitude toward Germany is one of the principal factors underlying the optimism with which informed observers here view the prospects for preserving peace in 1937, despite the acknowledged presence of several heavy clouds on the diplomatic horizon.

In striking contrast to the pessimism that prevailed in Paris only a few weeks ago, there is today a strong current of cheerfulness which not even the persistent threat of complications arising out of the Spanish crisis can completely check. This somewhat intangible but unquestionable improvement in the international atmosphere has been remarked and registered by French Government circles, by many journalists and in diplomatic quarters. The general feeling is that if the immediate issue of German intervention in Spain can be safely settled, the way will be clear for a favorable approach to a settlement of the principal problems now facing Europe.

Behind this renewed hope lies, very largely, the change in the French Government's policy with regard to Germany.

Old Policy to Go

For the first time since the armistice nearly a score of years ago, France has a Premier and a Foreign Minister who are willing and ready to abandon the "bitter end" policy of refusing any and all concessions to Germany until they are wrung from her almost forcibly, always too late to appear as spontaneous concessions in the eyes of German or world opinion. Both Léon Blum, Socialist Premier of the Popular Front Cabinet, and Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are today prepared to reverse this policy.

With virtually the whole Treaty of Versailles torn into "scraps of paper" by Germany, with the exception of the territorial clauses, the French have finally realized their mistake; and some, at least, of the present leaders in France are ready to put Franco-German relations on an entirely different basis.

This new approach to the Franco-German problem may be summarized as follows:

Instead of resisting to the last ditch the Reich's plea for colonies, and sitting by unmoved while economic stress tempts him to launch some rash military move, France has informed the British Government and Germany that she is willing to study the question of economic assistance to Germany on certain conditions.

Economic Aid

As conceived by M. Blum and M. Delbos, this assistance would take the form of an offer to join with Britain and possibly other states in sponsoring loans to Germany; to open French markets somewhat to German imports and French colonial sources of raw material to German purchasers on advantageous terms; and finally, to agree to League action at Geneva to transfer to German mandate certain mandated territories now under the authority of France and Britain, if the British Government were willing to do the same.

This three-point plan is, however, dependent on acceptance by Germany of certain specified conditions. First of all, of course, German intervention in Spain must cease. Second, the Reich must abandon its economic autarchy and at least begin a return to normal economic relations with the rest of Europe. Third, Germany must subscribe to a general convention for the limitation of armaments and must accept suitable measures of control.

Too Severe?

Immediately the question arises: Are not these conditions so severe as to nullify any good effect which France's offer might otherwise have on Franco-German relations? Can one talk of spontaneous concessions on the part of France when the offer of these concessions is accompanied by such formidable "ifs"?

It is true that French fears as to Germany's ultimate intentions have not disappeared. But neither can it be denied that the conditions attached to the French offer are reasonable from the French point of view. After all, it is argued, if Germany has no aggressive intentions and sincerely desires peace why should she not be perfectly willing to join with France and Britain in preventing the Spanish conflict from spreading through Europe, and to adhere to a general agreement for arresting the present armament race? Certainly no one could ask France to strengthen Germany through economic concessions if this added force were to be used against France or converted into additional armaments.

No More Violations

On the other hand, there is still another aspect to the question. Not all the elements of French political opinion are ready to make substantial concessions to the Reich, even conditionally. If M. Blum and M. Delbos are to obtain the support and backing, not only of Parliament but even of certain Cabinet members, for their project, it must be on the understanding that if these offers are accepted by Germany and then violated, France will no longer submit passively to such an eventual violation.

In other words, while there is a real desire on the part of the present Government to avoid anything resembling an ultimatum, Germany would necessarily be given to understand that France, having made what she considers a generous gesture, cannot afford to have this gesture be considered a sign of weakness.

It is this very combination of firmness and relative generosity which encourages observers here. If, as Germany pretends, economic expansion is her only aim, France is ready to meet her half way. And if, on the other hand she cherishes notions of imperialistic expansion, France's firmness should effectively dissipate any such intentions in advance.

City Need Stressed For Eligible Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—The necessity of keeping eligible lists ready for any vacancy which may occur, if the Civil Service plan is to function properly, is stressed in the Jan. 19 issue of Citizens' Business, issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"Employees provisionally appointed to city jobs have recently come through civil service examinations with high marks, and this is heralded as proof of the appointing officer's ability to pick good ones," says the bureau's organ. "Of course, it proves no such thing.

"A provisional appointee enters the examination with experience on the job, and since he has that advantage over other candidates he is quite likely to get higher marks than those who have not been similarly favored. So what the incident really proves is the truth of the old charge that provisional appointment is an effective way to beat the merit system.

"The Civil Service Commission can beat this way of beating the merit system by having eligible lists ready when vacancies occur. Then provisional appointments are unlawful."

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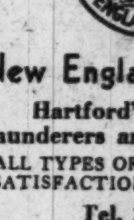

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Austria a Lure to Tourists At Any Season of the Year

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Every season is delightful in Austria! The hills and mountains about Vienna are covered with forests, which the autumn turns into an endless succession of golden bowers with crimson banners and pink-curtained lattices. Innumerable paths, lanes, trails, and roads wind among them, the light falls quivering through the ardent leaves and you walk or skip or ride exalted and enthralled through this wonder house of changing hues. You say nature has surpassed the painters' phantasies and ask her where she got enough gold to turn a state into a gilded park. You wish the whole year might remain autumn.

Until spring comes! Then you go up the Danube into the Wachau, 50 miles above Vienna, walking, boating, motoring, or bicycling. A fine, soft fragrance hovers over the whole valley. Countless flowering orchards line the river banks or nestle in the alcoves formed by the hills and mountains that jostle down to the water's edge. The pear trees are covered with white, the apple blossoms are flushed as by a morning breeze and the peach trees serve as lavish pink trimmings on Miss Danube's white dress. Above the fragrant orchards rise tree-covered hills and mountains with pale, fresh foliage gleaming amid the darker, gloomier green, out of which mount jagged, romantic castle ruins. As the wide river flows magnificently past, its little waves rock the white and pink petals that drop down to greet them and you realize that in spring, Austria is at her best.

* * *

Until summer comes, when the days grow long, the lakes grow warm, the smell of new-mown hay fills every valley, the cool of dark woods allures and lofty peaks send out their challenge. It is vacation time, then, holidays have come, excursion trains dart over the rails as shuttles, motorcycles-for-two race as links in an endless chain along winding, tree-lined roads, and yodeling echoes from every crag. That is the time for which the rest of the year is made and you wish the sun would stand still, the summer sun of Austria.

But later you're glad it doesn't. That's when winter comes. Austria's best season—the first among her specialties, the chief among her treasures.

Austria is a land for winter. The flat roofs of her mountain houses with their enormously wide eaves seem to have been made expressly to pile thick, white, frosting snow on. It piles up about their walls and stretches down over the eaves so that the windows seem like eyes peering out over a high fur collar and under a big fur cap.

All the magnificent mountains here seem crude frame-work, built just to spread white carpets on. Every tree in winter becomes a Christmas tree. What could possibly be more august and eerie than to walk through a forest of Christmas trees over the snow and under the snow in the moonlight.

* * *

Snow is a queen in Austria. It is not a strange and timid guest, stealing here during the darkness of a night and furtivel[illegible] away a few mornings later. It is at home here. It comes in state and stays long. As mistress of the land. It camps on all the meadows, strews its white skirts over every slope, envelops all the peaks with its blankets, builds walls beside the roads, and calls the world to revelry, high, wholesome, invigorating revelry.

It holds court as a royal hostess should. Long before Christmas it lights its candles, opens wide its doors and bids the people welcome. And in its mountain palaces those doors are not once closed till long after Easter. In Austria you may spend even your Easter vacation skiing, and you may begin before Thanksgiving.

You may ski also at your own back door. On every winter holiday this city is empty, because everybody has gone to the edge of town to ski. Storrms may rage through the streets, wild winds may sweep across the squares and bitter cold may lurk at every corner, but in spite of that each holiday morning you will see streams of families, mother, father and the children, girls with their boy friends, boys with their girl friends, girls with their chums, boys with their companions, bankers with their colleagues, professors with their cronies, pouring out of town. Here winter comes to bring the snow and Queen Snow's hands are full of happiness.

It's a robust and joyous time, of rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. Everybody seems strong, stalwart, and filled with ruddy ardor. They wear great hobnailed shoes with a heroic tread, men and women both don trousers, gay scarfs fly from their necks, bounteous disheveled hair mounts tangled above the bands around their heads, on their backs are enormous knapsacks, over their shoulders skis, and they're off to the hills. In every train are special cars for skiers.

* * *

In every part of the country are special skiing fields. Are you a child, or a beginner, or a cautious parent? The low and gentle slopes of eastern Austria are filled with ski runs and frozen ponds and sled routes, just for you with teacher there to show you how to enjoy Queen Winter's best delights.

Do you like comforts, service, brilliant evenings, distinguished company, with the glow and lure of elegant adornment? Then go to Semmering in the snow-covered Alps beside Vienna. Or to Kitzbuehel in mid-Austria, where kings and princes play, or to the Gasteins beneath the ridge of towering Taurus, where diplomats, statesmen, rich magnates and famed scribes assemble to frolic in a not too boisterous fashion.

If you are gripped by the spell which grand heights exert, or feel the imperious challenge of speed, or are allured by the lightning flash of a skate's blade, a bounding bob or hurtling skis, then go to heights beyond Graz, or to the ranges about Salzburg, to the Krimml bastion, or to the jagged ridges of Tyrol. There variety is infinite and opportunities for heroic adventures with wintry nature are beyond estimate.

* * *

It seems unchivalrous to give special praise to any particular jewel in Austria's chest of winter treasures, but one cannot refrain from lauding Tyrol. If you have ever been in a mood to feel her charms you become sorry for those who do not know her. Tyrol is the epitome and quintessence of Austria, it is winter joys made supreme, it's a Christmas morning in Santa Claus's own storehouse.

Tyrol is very small, but big enough to afford entertainment a dozen winters through. It's a valley running from west to east with others pouring into it from north and south. Each valley is rimmed with lofty, jagged, ever-rising ridges, which terminate in still higher and more magnificent ranges. It is a swirl of peaks and caverns, filled with glaciers and covered with white winter snow. It is long, gaunt, free mountaineers, robust, silent and fanatical, all looking like Pilgrim fathers — or mothers. It has picturesque villages, high steepled churches, spacious inns, magnificent, wild ski runs. It is hospitality, cordiality, comradeship. You may stop in the main Inn valley or Arlberg's slopes, or you may go up any of the lateral valleys to their crowning circuit of crags, and everywhere you will find an ideal winter home for two days or for 20. There will be bright sunshine, excellent care, often aerial lines to commanding heights, sleighs whisking you to distant mountain hostelries, expert teachers and exploration without end.

* * *

Austria is the heart of Europe and is easy to reach. Tourists traveling in Austria are given reductions on the railroads up to 60 per cent. In most places hotel prices are reasonable, in the smaller places surprisingly cheap.

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Center—Skiers Rest at Top of Hahnenkamm in Kitzbueheler Alps

Lower—Peasant Boy From the Tyrol

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Lower—Peasant House in Vorarlberg

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American Express Plans Tourist Aid

Extensive plans to simplify travel problems and accelerate travel service will be the chief objective of the American Express Company when they move on Jan. 25 into their new quarters at 378 Boylston street.

There will be a special reservation counter to book airplane accommodations. Other departments will offer the individual American Express world-wide travel service for cruises, tours and steamship tickets and include the usual financial offerings of American Express checks, foreign exchange and money orders.

James S. Shaw, the new manager, has been with the company 14 years' serving in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and London. Mr. Shaw has traveled extensively and his stay of a year in Boston has already been marked by a quick trip to the West Indies this summer, and later last fall an even quicker trip on the Hindenburg which enabled him to visit four countries in a whirlwind 16-day European trip.

Latin-American Journalists Decry Newspaper Subsidies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile — At the Hispano-American Press Conference, called here by the Circulo de la Prensa, under the presidency of José Maria Raposo, there was a United States delegation, headed by John W. White of the New York Times, which from the outset was accorded full participatory rights.

The strongest visiting delegation to the congress came from Argentina, but there was a comprehensive representation from each of the Latin republics with a sprinkling of diplomat-journalists, as in the case of Cuba and Venezuela.

A resolution was passed recognizing that democracy, founded on the most scrupulous respect for the law, is "the only form of government compatible with the dignity of man and the most solid principle in universal confraternity." There was something more than Latin floridity of expression in this motion. The whole assembly rose to its feet and passed with acclamation a suplementary article condemning any journalistic approval of regiments of force "which destroy the very essence of human dignity and imperial social concord."

Schoolbooks and Cinema

The congress was no less explicit or energetic in its condemnation of procedure and measures perpetuating hatreds. This explained the insistence of the delegates in voting motions such as that aimed at procuring a revision of history and geography textbooks used in continental schools, to avoid misunderstandings; that demanding new orientations for the cinema and radio, "two branches of thought diffusion which should exclude all bellicose questions"; and that preparing the way for the presentation of periodical prizes to those journalists in each American country who become most distinguished "in the struggle against the crime of war and in favor of continental peace."

Politics

Those were no cut-and-dried resolutions, adopted on dull commission recommendations with the minimum of discussion. There was ample debate—at times it became heated, as some delegates introduced extraneous political issues—and several changes were made in the original text, to give point to the feeling of the assembly. The conclusions reached on the subject of racial hatreds sounded the same depths. They were condemned as "forms of social dissolution," to the service of which, it was urged, no journalist should lend his pen nor any newspaper open its columns.

Barriers

Other motions recommended the suppression, or at least the reduction of customs charges and all such barriers which "divide the nations and nullify the pacific action of the press." Finally, this category of resolutions was crowned by a fervent vote for the early termination of the Spanish civil war. There was a burst of cheering as the resolution was introduced, which subsided into an impressive silence as each delegation of the daughter countries identified its name with the call for peace in the "madre patria."

Ethics

There was not the same unanimity on professional questions which, necessarily, occupied a preferential place on the agenda, but the Spanish-American journalists—nearly all of the newspaper working type—did not shrink from a careful self-analysis when invited to do so by Sir Augustin Edwards, Chilean Ambassador to London and honorary president of the Congress, who committed to their study an extensive memorandum on journalistic ethics.

The conference eventually adopted a resolution recognizing that the journalist should abide by certain standards of comportment, and that, on the other hand, the world of readers should accord him a respect corresponding to the part he plays in public affairs.

Subsidies

Awakened to this professional aspect, the journalists concentrated on what they considered the fundamental basis of newspaper ethics—regard for the truth in the presentation of news. It was an expressed wish of the assembly that the truth should be pronounced by the press. As a first step, it agreed, by unanimous vote, to repudiate both public and secret subsidies to newspapers and informative agencies; and to insist that "all information from an official source, whether from governments, political parties or private undertakings, shall be published as such and in a way that the public understands that the information originated from an interested party."

Another resolution which met with approval laid down three rules to guide news-supply services operating in Spanish America:

(1) To be objective in reporting.

(2) To be truthful not only in the news itself but in indicating its source.

(3) To be free from outside influence political or commercial.

The Puerto Rico delegate scored a triumph in securing the adoption of a resolution sympathizing with incarcerated fellow craftsmen.

Factions

The presence of opposing Peruvian factions was responsible for heated exchanges and for the retirement of the official delegation, though harmony was eventually restored.

The congress took the side of those seeking votes of sympathy in behalf of "imprisoned and deported journalists." The qualification went forth, however, that such votes should not be interpreted to identify South American journalism with domestic politics.

The Argentines also revealed differences among their delegates, but the Valparaiso conference steered through to the end reasonably free from personalities.

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Educator Urges Safety Courses In Auto Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A variety of compulsory courses dealing with the whole subject of safety practices on the highways of South Carolina, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the hazards that menace everyone who travels the roads of the State, have been proposed as a regular part of the curriculum of South Carolina high schools by Prof. C. H. Waterfall of the department of economics of the University of South Carolina, who believes that therein lies the solution to the State's excessively high automobile fatality record.

Citing the experience of Evanston, Ill., officials in reducing the fatality rate of 27 persons per 100,000 in 1929 to 7 per 100,000 as an example of what constructive effort can do, the professor, in an exhaustive treatise on the situation, continued:

"What can South Carolina do about it? . . . South Carolina high schools should make it their business to train future drivers. A variety of compulsory courses should be added to the curriculum. First, a year's training should be given on the physics of the automobile, teaching its proper care, and using road cars for illustrations and demonstrations.

"The pupils should study highways and their types of construction, together with a course on traffic regulations. The final course would teach how to drive safely and why.

"The value of these courses of training can be shown by statistics, which tell us that 81 per cent more accidents happen to drivers between the ages of 20 and 30 than between the ages of 40 and 50. Surely it would be better to teach those between 15 and 20 scientifically than to let them learn for themselves in the hard school of experience. Research along the lines of accident prevention should be undertaken by all of the states in co-operation with one another."

Among the most outstanding problems to be solved, the professor listed the following:

What color for the highway itself will best eliminate glare and increase visibility of the edge of the road at night?

What colors and what markings are best for the line in the middle of the road?

The elimination of useless and inefficient road markers, "which only breed disrespect for all road signals."

Scientific adjustment of speed laws to meet local conditions.

Reasonable uniformity of regulations among the several states to aid travelers who wish to obey the law and to avoid accidents.

Rail Unions to Ask 20 P. C. More Pay

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—A joint committee of five railroad brotherhoods announced last night it had decided to ask for a 20 per cent wage increase applicable to all of the unions. The decision ended a week-long deadlock over how a request for an increase would be presented.

David B. Robertson, president of the firemen and enginemen, said the proposed increase would mean $116,500,000 annually for some 300,000 members of the five unions.

The decision was made at a brief session of the joint committee, which acted on the recommendations made by five separate committees composing it. A spokesman said no date was set for presenting the wage increase demand.

Spokesmen said the pay demand would involve only the "big five" brotherhoods represented at the conference by more than 300 union presidents and chairmen. There are 16 other unions among railroad workers, they said.

Decision of the conference left it up to the executives of each union to send out instructions to the various units, they said, so they can present the requests according to individual contracts. Under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, each railroad would have 30 days after presentation of the demand to file an answer.

Martin to Double Plant To Build Bigger Clippers

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin announced Jan. 19 the capacity of his airplane plant here would be doubled to give it the largest assembly floor in the world for aircraft manufacture and make possible the building of flying craft twice the size of the famous China, Hawaiian and Philippine clippers.

The clipper flying boats, constructed by the company, are now flying the Pacific Ocean for Pan American Airways. Weighing nearly 26 tons loaded, these big planes can carry 98 passengers in addition to the crew. Mr. Martin said approximately $2,000,000 will be spent for additions and the latest type machinery.

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Single Syrian Mound Yields Ruins of 70 Ancient Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Seventy layers of "cultural debris," representing 70 successive "cities" on the same site, have been identified by an Oriental Institute expedition in Syria, it was reported to a recent meeting of archaeologists here. The mound of many levels is at Tell Jedeidah, near Alexandretta.

Exploring a similar mound at Armageddon (Megiddo), in Palestine, another expedition of the Chicago Institute is probing deeper and deeper into the history of this key pass of the ancient world, the scholars also were told. The records buried in the strata begin, it is now stated, at the middle of the fourth millennium before the Christian era and lead up to about 350 B. C., a comparatively "modern" date.

New Cities Erected on Old

Fortunately for modern scholars, the dwellers in ancient Syria and Palestine did not build for permanence. In putting up their houses they combined mud-bricks with stone, and when these houses became old they simply crumbled in. The old site was then leveled over and a new structure built upon the ruins of the old.

Today each of these levels serves as a chapter in history. Grouping the 70 strata at Tell Jedeidah, according to the types of remains found in them, the Chicago archaeologists came to the conclusion that there had been 14 distinct civilizations represented in the pile. They then proceeded to locate their finds according to these cultural levels. When they got way down to the twelfth cultural stratum, they made an especially important find. It was a cache of copper statuettes, three men figures and three women.

Rare Finds Unearthed

"The house in which they were hidden collapsed before 3200 B. C.," stated C. W. McEwan of the institute. "That makes these figures the earliest representation of the human form in metal yet known."

Previous reports of the work at Megiddo (Armageddon) have given Bible students accurate knowledge of the appearance of King Solomon's chariot city, found on one of the levels, with its elaborate stables and "chariot garages," and also of a waterworks system of the ancients. More recent findings, reported by Dr. Robert S. Lamon of the institute staff, give glimpses of still earlier periods of occupation of the historic pass in Palestine, gateway between Egypt and the Asiatic countries, Babylon and Assyria.

Architecture Uninteresting

Below Solomon's city the diggers came upon one which they dated eleventh century B. C. Architecturally it was "uninteresting," according to these experienced workers, but the pottery was quite worth while, they thought.

Going down one more stratum, the archaeologists came upon some dramatic chapters in the history of this Palestinian town. Records of an earthquake and conflagration that occurred some time about the end of the twelfth century B. C. were discovered. Through remains, the excavators were able to piece together the story. Inhabitants had fled, many escaping, but some caught by falling buildings. The refugees returned after the catastrophe to see if they could find any of their chattles. When they had salvaged what they could, they deserted the town and permitted the soil to blow over the ruins.

Removing the dirt and debris, the expedition of the institute discovered, among other things, a collection of bronze objects which the owners had apparently hidden too well. The bronze base of a statuette in this group proved of historic importance all out of proportion to its size. Inscriptions on it proved to the satisfaction of the archaeologists that Ramses VI had occupied the city in the middle of the twelfth century. From this and related evidence Dr. Lamon concludes: "Egypt must still have been in possession of her old Palestinian dependencies during the period of the Judges."

What remains to be found in this remarkable mound? The coming season will give some indications, for the plans are to carry sounding trenches to the lowest levels and explore at least one fairly large area of the original town of Megiddo, built on bedrock.

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Lewis Viewed as Over-Hasty In Organizing Auto Trades; Needs for Education Cited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 21—It is beginning to look as if the great drive of John L. Lewis to organize the mass production workers was premature, that he overestimated their anxiety to join trade unions.

His preparation to unionize the automobile and parts industry with more than half a million workers seems particularly scant.

Mr. Lewis split the American Federation of Labor last year by forcing industrial unionism on a labor movement unprepared for the new idea. Apparently he is splitting the mass production world this year by forcing industrial unionism on unprepared employees.

Major Objective

If the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, sought only to build a large and powerful automobile workers' union it could count already on a marked success. The union has made a growth in the last two months that is astonishing, but the CIO objective calls for very much more. It requires a union designed to represent all the workers. However, the CIO did not give itself time to convert anywhere near all the workers.

It takes education to swing 200,000 persons, the number of employees in General Motors Corporation, to any vital new policy. That education did not precede the General Motor's strike, which was the development of a month, and the result of a change in CIO tactics.

Value of Education

Mr. Lewis knows the importance of educating workers to win them to trade unionism.

His CIO began its campaign to organize the steel industry early last summer with a fund of $500,000 and a program of perhaps a year. More money was to be put in when the half million was spent. Some 160 organizers were engaged and sent out to make enlistments.

All this from the union standpoint seems excellent and necessary to build up a solid membership, but no such broad preparatory planning preceded the automobile strike.

Progress Was Slow

Whether or not it would have made any major difference is uncertain. In steel the response of the workers was not exhilarating, and this led the CIO to turn to the automobile industry, where the workers are more receptive. Neither did the auto workers, up to the election, emit a wild clamor for organization.

Only four months back one of the officials of the union was finding the job of organizing in Flint, Mich., so hard that he was holding only private meetings in homes and in basements.

Then in November came a surge toward unionism. Its cause, as seen among union men, was the culmination of grievances, coming to focus with the resumption of work on the new models. Others credit the wave to the re-election of President Roosevelt, taken by many workers to mean their day for power had come. Young and quick for action, members of the newly born auto workers' union were almost immediately carried away by the victory of their comrades in a seven-day sit-down strike at Bendix Corporation. This success brought a wave of sit-downs in General Motors and ended with General Motors tied up as it is today. Passing of the wave disclosed that it had failed to sweep along a multitude of General Motors employees.

Did Lewis Bisjudge Tide?

It also raised the chance that Mr. Lewis had been misled by the swiftness of the current, conceived it to be more tidal than it was, and had switched his strategy from steel to automobiles on the strength of a flurry following Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Remarkable as is the rise of the Auto Workers' Union in the last two months, it has not as yet, according to observers, justified Mr. Lewis's contention that the mass of the workers in large-scale manufacturing were crying to be taken into an energetic union. The appeal is there but it is not as unanimous as Mr. Lewis pictured.

Nor has the worker's response in steel and automobiles indicated, it is said, that they were all ready to go into one big union.

A. F. of L. Stand Defended

Rather the evidence to date seems to fortify leaders of the A. F. of L. in their reply to Mr. Lewis that he would find organizing in mass production industry harder than he thought.

Such remarks came from union officials who had personally tackled the steel and the motor industries, had spent thousands of dollars in some cities trying to organize, and had come away without a thing to show for the cash. These men argued that while Mr. Lewis knew his coal industry, and his leading associates knew their needle trades, and other CIO chiefs were also experts in their industrial fields, none of them was thoroughly familiar with metal manufacturing, and did not realize the opposition to unionism to be found there.

It may be that the rapidly accumulated strength of the auto worker's union disproves in part these predictions and confirms the criticisms that the A. F. of L. has been too conservative toward the automobile industry.

Results Studied

But the big number of auto workers who haven't wanted to join the union suggests, observers comment, that perhaps the A. F. of L. was essentially realistic in some of its objections to the Lewis policy.

The question here discussed is purely one of the timing of the CIO campaigns—not in any way of the merits of trade unionism or of industrial unionism. Mr. Lewis may be right, but too soon. It appears increasingly dubious whether it is possible to educate half a million steel workers in a year and 200,000 automobile workers in a few weeks to become trade unionists.

Some of Mr. Lewis's foes in the A. F. of L. say that if he had been content to work within the organization and not set up a rival CIO, he might have converted the majority of the A. F. of L. to industrial unionism within a few years.

Wanted Quicker Results

Similarly the CIO might have gone in for propaganda in the mass production industries covering a term of years. But men of Mr. Lewis's ability and vigor naturally want quicker results. Education of course is only a partial factor. Economic changes like the depression and government help, like NRA and the National Labor Relations Board Act, turn men toward unions, either directly or by removing barriers that have deterred them.

Yet education is so significant that the CIO steel campaign last summer announced it frowned on early strikes. The steel workers' union then claimed sufficient power to close plants. But why close them now, it was asked, if the workers we seek to bring into our union do not generally recognize the advantages of the union as we plan to help them to do?

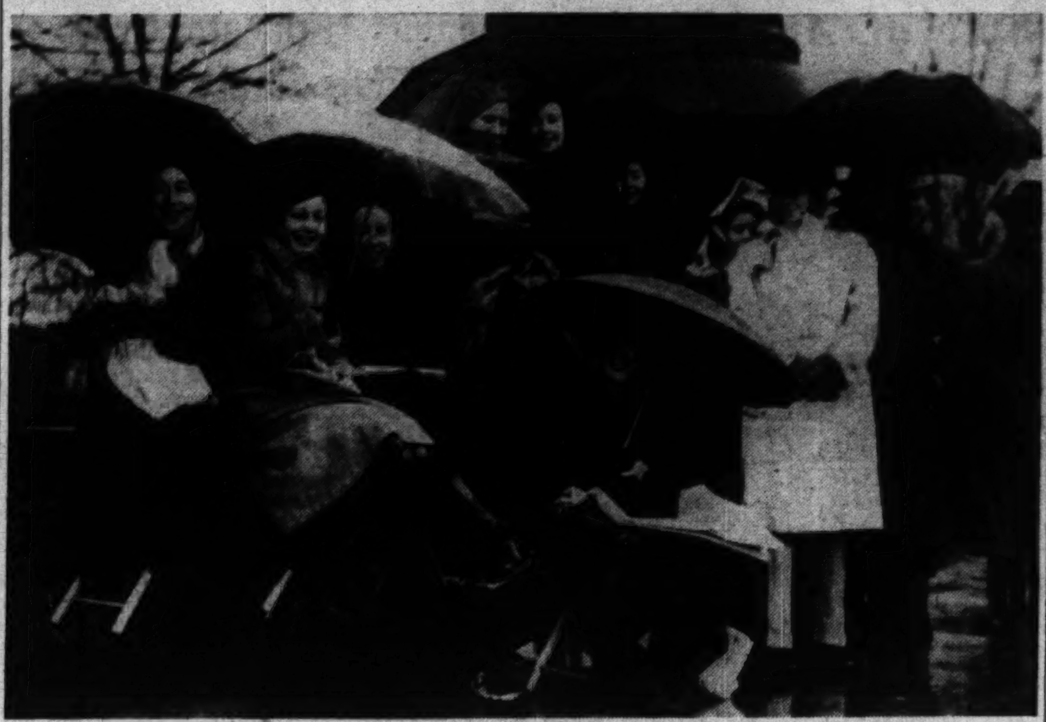
Lacked Education Funds

Though skillfully directed, the Auto Workers' Union had not the money to go into education on the same scale; it had organizers, but they were relatively few. Its propaganda was mostly confined to literature and radio.

Being extremely resourceful, Mr. Lewis may yet force some form of industrial unionism. On the other hand, if he fails, say observers, industrial unionism will not have had an adequate test because of precipitate promotion. If the idea of industrial unionism is right, and the mass production workers not sufficiently ready, Mr. Lewis may be helping the idea on for use years later.

For the present, a new question mark has been put into the Lewis industrial unionism by the large number of General Motors employees who are not disposed to labor unions, who have temporarily lost their jobs through the strike, don't like it, and don't want to be represented by the union.

What Is a Little Rain to a Parade Crowd?



International — Crowds Waiting in the Rain on Pennsylvania Avenue for the Inaugural Parade

Flood Waters Rise Again in Mid West; 20,000 Homeless

By the Associated Press

Coast guard units, the Red Cross, American Legion forces, and an infantry unit joined civil authorities in aiding refugees today, as the flood area of the midcontinent grew wider. Overburdened rivers, swelled anew by rains, sent surplus water over thousands of acres of farm land and menaced life and property in many communities.

Unofficial estimates indicated at least 20,000 persons were driven from their homes by surging flood waters.

Hazleton, Ind., bore the brunt of the flood's latest onslaught. The village was inundated to a depth of 12 feet when the White River broke through a levee. More than 200 families fled to higher ground.

Rivers in western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia headed back toward flood stage today, fed by heavy rains or snow in the mountains.

The Monongahela and Allegheny at their confluence in Pittsburgh climbed nearly a foot during the night to a stage of 23.6 feet early in the morning.

Upstream on both rivers heavy rains fell during the night, with precipitation estimated unofficially as high as 1.6 inches in the Johnstown district.

Flood waters of the south branch of the Potomac River washed away a temporary bridge near Springfield, W. Va. The bridge was constructed to replace the permanent span washed away in the disastrous floods a year ago.

The floods that have swept Kentucky's rivers out of their banks derailed a Louisville & Nashville passenger train south of Henderson and caused injuries to several passengers and trainmen.

Heavy rains over the Wabash and White River valleys will send these streams to stages nearing or exceeding previous high records, J. H. Armington, United States weather bureau meteorologist, said at Indianapolis, Ind.

The weather bureau telegraphed flood warnings to cities and towns along the two streams.

"The rains," Mr. Armington said, "will cause higher stages probably nearing or exceeding previous high records on the Wabash below Terre Haute to the mouth and also along the east fork and the main White, and will increase stages on the west fork of the White."

Several hundred families evacuated Evansville, Ind., where the rising Ohio threatened destruction. Some 1600 persons were homeless in Cincinnati while 1000 families were routed by Ohio river waters that covered 50 city blocks in nearby Newport, Ky. Thirty blocks in Dayton, Ky., a city of 10,000 population, were submerged.

Railroad Men Form Own Garden Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—For years some sections of Philadelphia suburban railroad lines have been noted for roses and other flowers growing profusely on the banks of cuts, but it took the flower show arranged in the concourse of the new 30th street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad last fall, to encourage that road's employees to organize a garden club of their own.

With a charter membership of over 500, the Pennsylvania Railroad Garden Club has just been formed, with Philadelphia as its headquarters but with its activities extending to all parts of the system, which reaches into 18 states. Membership is open to any employee or member of his family.

The new club is an independent organization, but it intends to work with the horticultural societies in the territory served by the railroad. Invitations to participate in spring and fall flower shows have been extended to employees in all departments, and on all divisions. In addition plans are being made for club members to visit many of the most famous gardens located in and near Philadelphia and other cities reached by the system.

Events in Spain Peril Immunity For Diplomats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recent happenings in Madrid threaten to lead to the opening of a big international question—namely the respect for time-honored privileges connected with the system of granting diplomatic immunity to foreign embassies and legations, vested in the persons of ambassadors and ministers.

The Madrid authorities, by accident discovered that certain foreign representatives were harboring on their premises persons considered suspect. It is probable that the Spanish Foreign and Home Offices would have preferred not to take notice of the circumstances referred to, but as the two powerful labor organizations, C. N. T. (National Federation of Labor) and U. G. T. (Workers General Union) now have considerable influence, they have been forced to cause an investigation to be made.

Legation Declared Suspect

It appears that a shell struck a house close to a foreign legation in the area which Gen. Francisco Franco promised to respect as reserved for civilians and to keep from attack by air or gunfire. In the house were lodged Madrid militiamen, who had their headquarters there. There were several casualties among them.

Having observed unusual comings and goings, the militia commanders decided to declare the legation "suspect of communicating with the enemy," which, it was alleged, alone could explain the accurate gunmanship of the fascists outside Madrid. It was searched by order of the Government.

Pay for Their Habitation

No fewer than 500 refugees were taken out of the premises and placed under arrest. It is believed that several hundred more were allowed to remain. But what came as a shock of indignant surprise was the statement made by refugees that they had actually paid large sums of money to take up their habitation in the legation.

Recent statements made here by Spaniards arriving from Madrid confirm these reports. There is reason to believe that large sums have been demanded and small sums refused for diplomatic protection. So many appeals were received and so much money offered that one legation rented an empty house to add a large wing to its premises and provide the "paying guests" with a minimum of comfort. Naturally, revelations of such a traffic in diplomatic privileges may affect the whole status of foreign representatives.

Important Privileges

It may not be generally known that ambassadors and ministers are entitled to receive not only official correspondence but goods for their personal use "without let or hindrance," and free of customs dues. There is also legal immunity which safeguards the ambassador and his personnel against the intervention of the law courts in most circumstances.

Usually the privileges are not abused, but occasionally subordinates who depart from this rule bring trouble on their chiefs. It is possible that the scandals referred to above can be traced to such subordinates, especially in view of the fact that many ambassadors and ministers are absent from the Spanish capital.

Labor in Control Now

A marked change, however, has been noticeable in Madrid since labor influence became strong in the very early days of the Republic in the attitude toward foreign diplomatic missions. As far back as 1931, when a wedding was to take place at which members of one of the most important embassies wished to be present, this was clearly seen. It happened to be May 1, the workers' super-holiday. Car owners were warned off the streets.

An inquiry was put through to the Casa del Pueblo, Madrid's labor headquarters, asking whether it would be safe for the embassy staff to venture out in their car. They proposed to drive to a place some distance from the capital to attend a wedding ceremony.

The reply is said to have been that users of cars took them out at their own risk. "But this is the . . . Embassy," was the reply. "Spain is not a colony of your country," came the retort, so the story's told.

This was a first challenge to the cherished privileges of foreign missions whose very premises are by international countesy or law held to be on soil of the country to which they belong. These valuable privileges are now threatened.

Hobbyists Grow In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—Hobby centers may be established soon in some 50 Philadelphia public schools, according to Otto T. Mallery, president of the Playground and Recreation Association, which has asked the board of education to allow the schools to be used on certain evenings so that the growing number of hobbyists can meet nearer to their homes.

Since the establishment of the Hobby League rather more than two years ago, its membership has increased so rapidly, Mr. Mallery stated, that sectional centers are becoming a necessity. More than 8000 are already on its rolls and the number is growing from day to day.

At a recent "open house" for members of all the different hobby groups more than 2000 saw a dance pantomime, a marionette show, a magic show by a patent attorney who explained that he took up the study of this subject 30 years ago as the result of working on a patent for a professional magician, and various musical numbers by an orchestra and soloists.

Britain's Auto Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is a tighter squeeze for automobiles in Britain than in any other country, for the United Kingdom has 22 vehicles per square mile of its area, against Belgium's 13.5, the Netherlands' 10.7, France's 10.2, and the United States' 8.6.

New Weather Data Sought Atop 'Roof of Eastern U. S.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21—This year, for the first time, all-winter weather data will be gathered on the summit of Mount Mitchell, the "roof" of eastern America, and reports will be made every six hours to the Atlanta, Ga., airport station of the United States Weather Bureau, for comparison with data from Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, and intermediate points.

Heretofore, reports have been made only during a part of the year to the United States Weather Bureau at Raleigh. No one has remained atop this 6684-foot peak during the entire winter before, but this year, Ed Wilson, grandson of "Big Tom" Wilson, warden for the Mount Mitchell section of the Pisgah National Forest, and Warren Johns, of Ridgecrest, N. C., will remain until spring.

For Aerial Weather Maps

Data secured from this point will be included in the airways weather map designed to play a part in the charting of planes between Atlanta and Washington, and Nashville and New York.

The Mount Mitchell observatory will be particularly concerned with "ceilings," for, it was explained by weather bureau authorities, the "top" for a mass of clouds recorded there probably would be about the same over the airways of the Southeast.

Even for the comparatively warm months for which weather records heretofore have been taken on Mount Mitchell there have been many low temperatures reported. It is not uncommon for freezing weather to be reported in the summer months and frost occurs there the year round. The maximum temperature is seldom over 75. It is probable that temperatures ranging as low as 25 or 30 degrees below zero will be reported in severe winters. In fact, the thermometer has been known to go as low as 20 below zero at other points in western North Carolina, where there are 43 peaks in excess of 6000 feet in altitude.

Valuable Data Expected

The data gathered on Mount Mitchell are expected to prove very valuable to those engaged in meteorological research work," according to H. A. Downs, in charge of the United States Weather Bureau at Asheville. "An opportunity also is presented for more nearly complete precipitation records from the highest point east of the Mississippi river. Such high level precipitation records are necessary to determine the relation between precipitation and run-off in mountain regions and for the study of effects on river stages.

Extensive study is being carried on also at Rock House Station, near Highlands, N. C., where more rain is said to fall than at any other place in the United States. During 1936, a total of 82.53 inches fell there, and the average rainfall is 80 inches. Miss Gertrude Harbison is the official weather observer for the U. S. Government at Highlands.

Aid to Aviation Seen

Mr. Downs, at Asheville, is preparing to gather more complete weather data with relation to aviation, as a part of the efforts to make mountain observations more effective and more serviceable to airways in the eastern part of the United States.

"Weather is more difficult to predict for the extremely high mountainous regions of western North Carolina, because of the cross-currents," he explained, "and is of vital importance to this region because of the necessity of protecting the forest preserves. The fire weather reports, which are chiefly concerned with humidity, have proved very valuable. From early March to the middle of May fire hazards are greater, and accurate weather reports are of utmost value to the rangers."

Study of the "thermal belts" of western North Carolina is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. As strange as it may seem, there are belts along mountainsides, even in the highest regions, where frost never occurs. This is found to be particularly beneficial to fruit growers, especially those who have vineyards. For many years these studies have been in progress and these belts have been well defined in their locations. Warm air currents are held responsible for the absence of frost.

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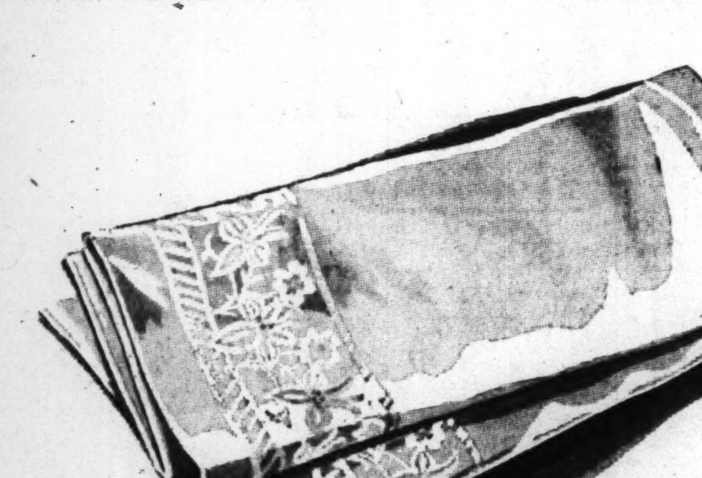

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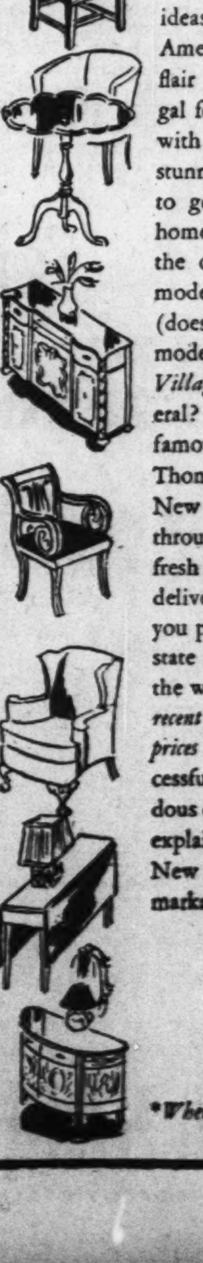

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Peace and Trade of World Declared Interdependent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21—International peace must follow the path of international commerce, according to Henry L. Deimel Jr., assistant chief of the division of trade agreements of the United States Department of State.

"Only in a full and prosperous world can we enjoy a full and stable measure of prosperity ourselves," Mr. Diemel told the second day's session of the Syracuse Institute of International Relations last night. "The development of a full and profitable flow of international commerce throughout the world, in which our commerce must inevitably play an important part, is essential for the peaceful solution of those many and difficult problems of international economic adjustment which must be solved if a sound and lasting basis is to be achieved for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

For Free Intercourse

"The reciprocal, unconditional, most-favored-nation policy had aided in an advance toward accomplishment of the objective set up in a recent report of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. This objective is to restore a situation in which, irrespective of frontiers, the purchaser can buy what he wants, the debtor can pay what he owes, the tourist can go where he wishes without encountering, owing to government intervention, impassable obstacles, such as quotas and currency control."

Mr. Diemel held that "conclusive results" would be achieved if the term of authorization for negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements was extended by Congress for a three-year period.

Speaking on the same program, Hubert C. Herring, executive director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin-America, gave a critical description of the results of the December Pan-American conference. The Monroe Doctrine, he said, had reverted to its original premise as Monroe wrote it—a warning to Europe to stay out of the Americas.

Monroe Doctrine Changes

"Something has happened to the Monroe Doctrine," he continued. "Whether it was what Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull did to it; whether it was lost between Washington and Buenos Aires, I don't know.

"There is no sense of any great continental unity today. We reluctantly have to face the fact that Pan-Americanism is as much a dream as in the days of Bolivar.

"Two things were accomplished at the Pan-American conference that have a bearing upon the conception of the Monroe Doctrine. The first was the non-intervention convention—a statement that no American country would intervene in the affairs of their neighbors. This stripped the Monroe Doctrine of its meaning that the United States should wash the faces of all its little neighbors.

"Second was the collective security—a statement that virtually rewrote the Monroe Doctrine. The new doctrine became the joint statement of all the Americas to the rest of the world saying 'You stay out.'

Not Kings of America

"The great change in the position of the United States is that from now on we will not announce, 'We are sovereign in the Americas.'"

The alternatives of isolation or collective security were presented at round-table discussions.

No resolutions were adopted, and no statement of policy has come from the meeting, but certain definite facts have emerged from the discussions. They favor organization of a "police force"—an international body for enforcement of peace—that could stop armed conflict between nations; an organization similar to the League of Nations if there is to be permanent and lasting world peace, and finally, that absolute neutrality might lead the United States to take part in a world conflict.

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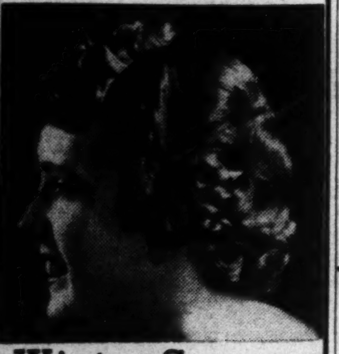

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Oregon Is Warned Teacher Exodus Is Blow at Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The combination of lagging teacher salaries and increasing educational requirements in Oregon is reported producing a serious situation in schools throughout the state as capable new teaching material is shifting interests to more remunerative fields and morale on most staffs is reported becoming low.

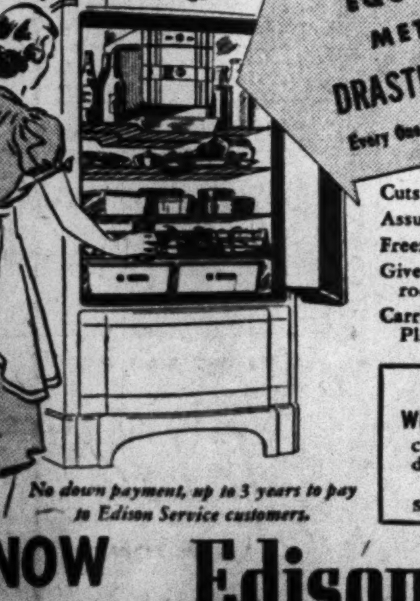
The state minimum salary law for teachers calls for $75 a month for an eight-month year. This is only $600 a year.

Warning was sounded by R. E. McCormack, president of the Oregon State Teachers' Association and superintendent of schools at Bend, Ore.

"The service a teacher can render is most definitely curtailed by too low a salary," he declared. "When salaries reach the place that men teachers find they can have a comfortable living, raise families and give their children desirable social and cultural advantages, then, I believe, most of the problem of holding competent teachers will be eliminated."

Buick Closes Flint Plant

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Buick Motor Company announced yesterday that its plant here employing 15,000 would close tonight because of strikes in other General Motors plants.



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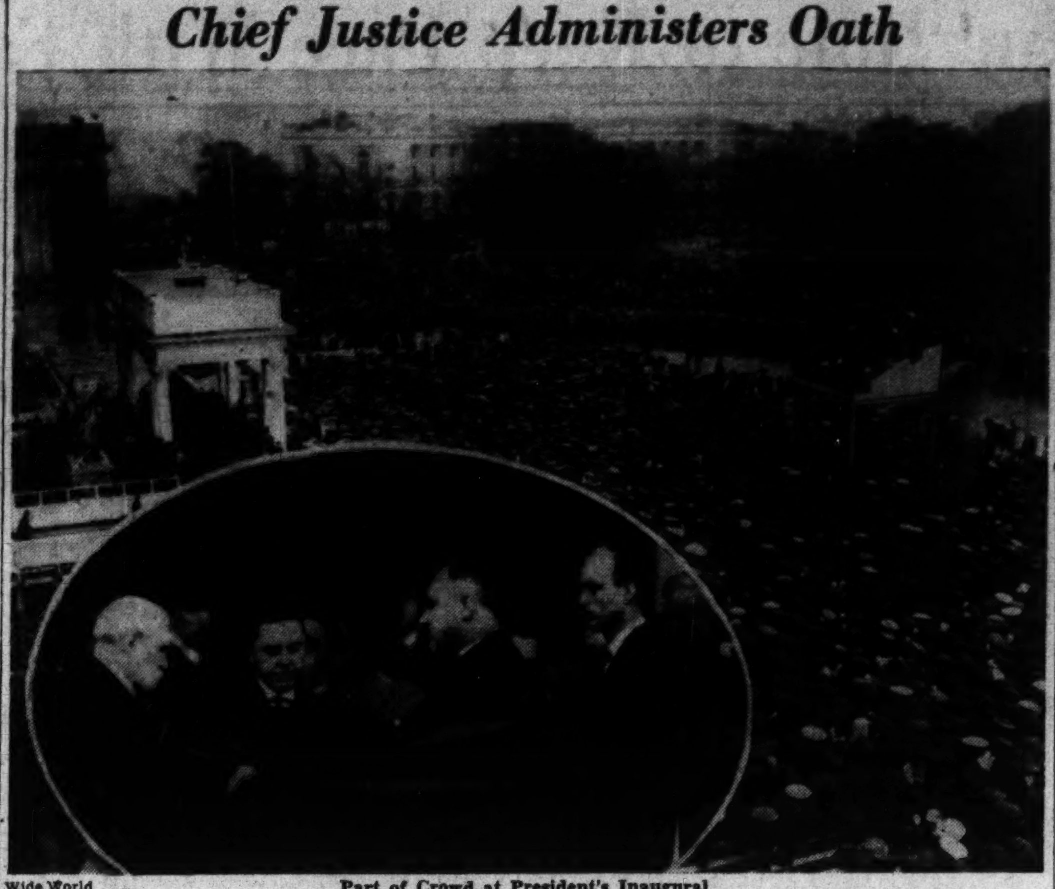

Wide World

Part of Crowd at President's Inaugural

Inset—Administering the Oath. Left to Right—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes; Charles Elmore Cropley; Clerk of the Supreme Court; the President; James Roosevelt, Son of the President

Capital Lauding Speech Asks: 'Where Do We Go From Here?'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The post-inaugural sentiment of Washington is comprehensively summed up today by the phrase:

"Well, where do we go from here?"

Only in the most general terms did President Roosevelt furnish any answer to this question yesterday. Hailed by Democrats, naturally, the He dedicated his second term to improvement of the underprivileged address was also praised by Republicans in such words as these of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan:

"A magnificent statement of unassailable ideals. . . ."

But there were many questions left untouched, say many observers, who are asking: "When, and where, and how?"

Impressive and progressive-sounding ideals need to be implemented, it is pointed out, by practical programs. Even the Administration of President Harding began with the newly inaugurated President declaring from the same steps used by President Roosevelt:

Sentiments of the Past

"We want an America of homes illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity of long hours of toil, . . ." etc., etc.

Harding, too, condemned "selfish interest."

Many practical tasks, therefore, confront the Roosevelt Administration with no tangible guidance from the President as to his policies. Such guidance, however, is not expected to be long delayed. Mr. Roosevelt deliberately chose to refrain from any specific outlines in his inaugural address.

Already today, the first working day of his second term, some of these policies were being elaborated:

Before the House Ways and Means Committee, a letter from the President himself and a statement by Secretary Hull were emphasizing that the Administration believes in lowering trade barriers as a road to peace. Thus was explained the major keystone in Roosevelt foreign policy.

At the Department of Labor, Secretary Frances Perkins was in close and tense conference with employers and union leaders involved in the automobile strike—another direct expression of administration interest in and policy toward the prime problem of labor disputes.

Two Outstanding Problems

These two problems—labor and world affairs—are the two outstanding questions of the day. President Roosevelt's position has been clearly outlined on both of them many times—perhaps even more clearly as regards American trade co-operation with the world than in the labor field.

Concerning other problems, presidential policy is less clear, either in public statements or in acts. What the President proposes to do about the millions still unemployed, for many of whom new jobs are unapparent, even if recovery hits 1929 levels, has not been discussed. Nor are there any specifications at hand for improving the lot of the one third of the nation which the President described as ill-housed, ill-clad, and ill-nourished.

For the group perhaps worst off among these underprivileged Americans, the tenant farmers, a special presidential committee is shortly to report with a national plan.

Cannot See Way Out

Authorities like Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do not see what can be done to help tenant farmers beyond short-range measures of very limited effect, unless broad steps of federal conservation and control are introduced. Expenditure of so generous a sum as $50,000,000 a year, it is pointed out, would scarcely be enough to stop the present rate of increase in tenant farming, let alone reduce present totals.

Meantime, Congress and the country are awaiting more specifications from the White House. Perhaps history will repeat itself. In 1933, though the inaugural address was magnificent and inspiring, and a clarion call to action, few people expected such instant and sweeping action as the bank holiday and the legislative achievements of the famous 100-days session.

President Roosevelt has shown that he likes to keep a few things up his sleeve. Certainly his second inaugural did not even disclose his hand, as far as concrete policy is concerned.

It is taken in that sense in Washington. Friends of the President, as well as critics, are therefore still asking that eager question, "Where do we go from here?"

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 151 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Providence—Friday, Jan. 29, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 20, 1:15 p. m., Friday, March 12, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb. 7, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

N. Y. Milk Board Moves to Revoke Borden License

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Refusal of the Borden Company, a major distributor of milk and dairy products in this State, to permit examination of its accounts by the New York State Division of Milk Control resulted yesterday in a move by the officials of the State Agricultural Department to revoke the company's license to do business here.

The Borden Company distributes approximately one third of the 3,500,000 quarts of fluid milk required for consumption in metropolitan New York alone, it was estimated in trade circles.

Officials of the company in New York city refused to comment on the State's action, stressing only that hearings upon their case had not been completed and that an opportunity for them to speak would come in due course. Meanwhile, they did not deny statements from New York state officials that pertinent records belonging to them had been withheld from auditors of the division of milk control.

Regular and unexplained disbursements of from $700 to $1500 were reported by the Department of Agriculture, of which the division of milk control is an agency, to have stirred questions on the Borden Company's practices. Representatives of the division were denied access to vouchers concerned with the disbursement, the announcement added.

President's Trade Letter

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—In his letter to the House Committee on Ways and Means on reciprocal agreements, the President said today:

"Economic strife resulting from inordinate or discriminatory trade barriers is one of the most fruitful sources of political animosity and military conflict.

"A policy designed to rescue excessive trade barriers and to establish equality of trade rights is a powerful instrument of economic appeasement and stability. It thus serves to strengthen the foundations of world peace.

Must Not Relax Effort

"In the present unfortunate state of world affairs, we dare not, in justice to ourselves, relax our effort, or abate the vigor of our leadership, in a world-wide movement for durable peace through economic prosperity."

The President said that when the reciprocal trade resolution was first enacted "the world was moving in the direction of a progressive destruction of international commerce."

He defended the policy as having "scrupulously safeguarded" the interests of producers in the domestic market.

"Our vigorous initiative," he wrote, "in our field of liberalization of commercial policies has been an important factor in arresting the world trend toward national economic isolation, which seemed almost irresistible three years ago.

Cites Striking Evidence

"Striking evidence of this is furnished by the actions of individual countries and by the discussions and recommendations of such international gatherings as the recent Buenos Aires conference.

"But while accomplishment has been substantial and gratifying, the task is by no means completed. In international trade relations emergency conditions still exist. Barriers operating against our trade are still excessive. Their reduction continues to be an essential requirement of a full and balanced economic recovery for our country.

"In the period which lies immediately ahead our ability to act swiftly and effectively in the field of commercial policy will be indispensable, if the present favorable and promising trend toward a normalization and expansion of international trade, upon a friendly and constructive basis of fair dealing and equal treatment, is to go forward."

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Open Shop Group Acknowledges It Spies on Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Homer D. Sayre, executive officer of the big, open-shop National Metal Trades Association, frankly told the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate today that it supplied spies, or under-cover men, to its membership when information about labor conditions in their plants was desired.

"The association stands for the open-shop principle," Mr. Sayre explained. He said it was organized 37 years ago, and in 1901 adopted the open-shop declaration under which it has seen its membership rise from 40 to 952 at the present.

This is the first big open-shop group the LaFollette Committee has investigated. Testimony showed a strong representation in Chicago and in Detroit, where plants both of General Motors and Chrysler are included, and also in New England, in Boston, Worcester, Springfield and the Connetcicut Valley.

Organized labor charges that employer-associations of this sort are antagonistic to unions, and conduct a bitter fight against collective bargaining. Mr. Sayre, however, described the purpose of the association as to "establish harmonious relations" with the working force.

Questions at the preliminary hearing were directed to showing the form of espionage or "spying" which the Manufacturers' Association carries on, and in emphasizing the degree to which the metal trade is itself organized for collective action at a time when labor is seeking the same cohesion.

"I believe we are doing an outstanding, constructive work between employers and employees," said Mr. Sayre with evident pride, at one stage of the hearings. He denounced all sorts of industrial strife and emphasized the hardships which he said workers suffered when they were "forced" to strike.

"Then you feel you can justify your organization by keeping the peace?" inquired Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, with a trace of irony.

"That's the only justification for it," responded witness promptly. "Our primary purpose is to get the employer and employee to believe that their interests are mutual. Co-operation—that's our purpose."

"Do you have a group of men engaged in spying activities?" demanded Thomas suddenly in the midst of testimony.

"We have so-called under-cover men," said Mr. Sayre.

"They are located in local offices?"

"No, only in the national office."

"Is the work pretty well organized?"

"I think it is."

"Do you have so-called 'hookmen'?" said Senator Thomas, referring to a term previously explained by strike-breaking officials as referring to agents who enlist workers in plants to report on conditions.

"We don't have men who go out and buy information," said witness.

"Oh, you only spy on employees?"

"No, we report on plant conditions."

"Do you have men in plants who make regular reports?"

Mr. Sayre said that he was not certain, as this work was turned over to another division.

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Stamps Entertain President Evening After Inauguration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt spent the evening of his inauguration day all alone at home before a fire in his study, . . . playing with his choice collection of stamps.

A little after 10 he went to bed, taking his portable radio into the bedroom, and listened to the rebroadcast of his inaugural address.

But he remembered, and told his secretary, of the vivid contrast with four years ago. Then he had hurriedly had his Cabinet sworn in (on a hastily borrowed Bible in the amazingly ill-equipped White House and spent the evening far into the night drafting the executive order which set up the banking holiday, closing the doors of every banking institution in the country.

In 1933

That night, a little less than four years ago, he was conferring with a breathlessly flowing tide of officials. William H. Woodin, late Secretary of the Treasury, was there with the plans previously prepared in his department for the bank closing. Homer Cummings, Attorney General, with his permanent assistants, were working on the legal forms for the bank closing. Officials of the Federal Reserve Board were anxiously at hand.

Newspapermen crowded into the executive office lobbies, and stood at the entrances of the Executive Mansion itself, eagerly snatching up every scrap of important news. Things were happening at a pace, intensity, and degree of importance, that had never before been seen in peacetime Washington. Retired President Hoover was anxiously waiting in New York, holding himself in readiness in case his services were needed.

Folks Gone to the Council

But last night . . . well, they had a jolly family dinner at the White House—almost a family supper. Then all except the President went out to the inaugural concert—or, like the children, went to bed.

The Chief Executive was left entirely alone by 9 o'clock. So, in his pleasant oval study, he pulled down the big books and pouches of stamps, and set to work sorting and mounting and admiring.

At 9:30 a secretary called, to remind the President that his inaugural address would be rebroadcast. The President defied him to guess what he was doing.

"That's easy," said the secretary—Stephen T. Early, "you're working with your stamps."

The presidential laugh rang over the phone, and Mr. Roosevelt reminded his secretary of what he called "quite a nice contrast" with that evening four years ago.

But if the call for further action in the coming years, contained in the Inaugural Address, is taken seriously, the President will not have four years to play with his stamps.

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"A suit"—as Vogue puts it—"with a future." Yet one which without its fox-trimmed top-coat will go under a winter coat without a wrinkle . . and with it be the back-bone of your cruise wardrobe. Made of the new crisp-surfaced Piccadilly Cashmere. Collarless like the important Creed jackets, with smooth broadened shoulders. Neatly straight through the skirt. The top-coat—a glory to pastel frocks. Tailored to perfection. In a season of superior suits this is outstanding. An exceptional buy at this price. In sizes 12 to 20. SUITS, FIFTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

Red Horner Abandons 'Bad Man' Role to Keep Pace With Fast Hockey of Today

Trying to Stay Out Of Penalty Box Now

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Raging, rough and ready, Red Horner of Toronto Maple Leafs has added another "r" to his 'rithmetic by way of subtraction. The so-called "bad man" of last year, was 167 minutes in penalties, has "reformed."

Reginald "Red" Horner, weighing 190 pounds and towering 6ft. 1in. in height today, first came to the Maple Leafs back in the 1928-29 season as an alternate wing and defenseman. The big fellow required a long time to acquire polish and even today he is crude at times.

This crudeness, particularly when Red was of the gangling type of hockey player, got him into plenty of trouble. And when a youngster enters the major league as a crude player he must be able to handle himself or soon fade out of the picture.

Red Is Not "Dirty"

Never have we heard it said that Red is of the so-called "dirty" player type, but some of his efforts to check have been pretty clumsily executed. And these clumsy efforts have spilled players in a manner not to their liking, particularly if the big red head did not receive a penalty.

His size, his crudeness and the ensuing publicity soon made Horner a "mark" in the league and any and all incoming attackers approaching him did so with the intention of giving as good as they would receive. Consequently Horner has had several mix-ups during his hockey career and it might be said, here and now, that to date he has handled himself well.

Off the ice this chap is interesting to study. His reputation as a "bad man" in hockey is hard to believe when apart from the game. A particularly well-groomed chap with a retiring manner, he imparts the air of a young fellow seriously intent upon improving himself in this world of ours.

He is strictly of the family man variety, being the proud father of two lovely girls. He has lost that self-conscious attitude and is sure of himself. Horner holds a regular post on the defense and divides attention upon the youngsters breaking in, Reg Hamilton and Jimmy Fowler.

Must Be a Reason

It was only natural, seeing him lounging quietly in the hotel lobby, to approach. His friendly manner overcame the writer's timidity in bringing up the subject of "bad man." Unlike last season, the big fellow trails in penalties by comparison and it seemed as though there must be a reason.

"There is a reason," he volunteered, "In this wide-open game there is no room for penalties. They come at too high a price and I made up my mind that if I wanted to be any good to this team I would have to stay on the ice."

Horner is a veteran in experience, but only in the past two years has he really found himself. And just when he might have made the fame necessary for all-star selection he had to minimize his own efforts in favor of the young defensemen breaking in on the team. He confines himself strictly to defensive play and seldom rushes.

Penalty Not Deserved

Right now he is the best defenseman on the Leafs and while he can engage in rough tactics at any time (as shown in the game Tuesday with the Bruins), he is trying to keep out of that penalty box. In justice to Horner he did not start the free-for-all Tuesday. In trying to separate Sands and Fowler he found himself engaged in battle with Sands and Hooley Smith.

A glance at the league statistics reveals that Horner is no candidate for the Clean Player Trophy because he has opened and shut the penalty box door plenty of times this season. Not in comparison with last year, however, and that five-minute penalty forced on him Tuesday came in self-defense in a peace-making role.

Horner really came to the Maple Leafs through acquaintance with Frank Selke, assistant manager of the team. In his early kid days as a grocery boy he delivered at the home of Selk who at that time managed and coached the Toronto Marlboros of amateur fame. This enthusiastic lad generally delivered at a time when Selke would be home and talked hockey until driven out.

It was this enthusiasm that caused Selke to interest himself in the youngster's career and after making his mark in amateur ranks he was recommended to the Leafs. It is only this season that Horner has adopted conservative measures and in so doing he has increased his value to the team and assured himself of a much longer "life" in the major league.

Red Horner

Sonja Cried For Her First Pair of Skates

A little seven-year-old girl in Norway cried for a pair of skates. Christmas came, she got the skates—result, a world's champion! The story of Sonja Henie, who appears at Boston Garden on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, isn't quite as concise as that, but Sonja's first stroke on those new skates was almost naturally taken, and it wasn't long before she had covered the entire repertoire of figure skating.

At the age of 11 years she entered novice competition and just two years later won the Norwegian and European championships and finished second to Helina Jaloss of Hungary in the world championship competition. Hence in 1926, at the age of 13, Sonja Henie had won two championships and finished second to the world's best.

Ten World's Titles

That defeat by Miss Jaloss was the last time that Sonja bowed to a rival. In 1927, at Oslo, she won the first of 10 consecutive world's championships. In the succeeding years she won the world's title in championship competition in London, Budapest, New York, Berlin, Montreal, Stockholm, Oslo, Vienna and Paris.

She has won the championship of Europe and Norway 11 times and the Olympic title in 1928 at St. Moritz, in 1932 at Lake Placid, and in 1936 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

As a supporting program for Miss Henie's personal appearance at the Garden, the Boston Olympics, strong local amateur hockey team, will face Les Canadiens of Montreal, and of the senior hockey group of Canada. This game itself is worth attending the Garden on Wednesday night, as it brings to Boston just about the best there are in the way of Canadian amateur hockey players.

N. H. L. Farm Team

The amateur Les Canadiens, appearing here, is the farm team of Canadiens of the National Hockey League, and many youngsters have graduated from its ranks to star in the big show.

Ed Jeremiah's Boston team, made up of former college and U. S. Olympic stars, is all set to give the Canadian visitors a real battle. Many who visit the Garden to see Sonja perform will probably witness the local amateur team for the first time, but having once seen his boys in action, Coach Jeremiah predicts that they will be back for more.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League Games at Boston Arena, 7.

Tomorrow

Sports Movie—"Heads-Up Baseball." Premiere New England showing of American League's 1937 sound picture, Boston City Club, 8. Admission by ticket only.

Coming

Amateur Hockey—Doubleheader, Boston Garden, Saturday night, 8:30, Olympics vs. St. Doms and Boston College vs. Williams.

Track—Twenty-first Annual Open Handicap Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday, 7:30.

Pro. Hockey — Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, Jan. 24.

Sonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27. She will skate before and in between periods of Olympics-Les Canadiens amateur hockey game.

Auto Races—Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

Earnshaw Bought by Wings

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Oliver French, president of the Rochester Red Wing Baseball Club, last night announced the purchase of George Earnshaw, veteran major league pitcher, from the St. Louis Cardinals. Earnshaw, who finished the season with the Cardinals last year, returns to the International League for the first time since 1928, when he was sold by Baltimore to the Philadelphia Athletics.

Perry Leads Vines Again

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—The inability of Ellsworth Vines to make his booming service click left him trailing Fred Perry today by one match after their seventh meeting. Vines lost to the British player, 4—6, 8—6, 2—6 before 3167 cash customers in Broadway Auditorium last night. Perry, who lost his third straight to Vines in Boston, forced the Californian into numerous errors and several wild streaks.

College Polo Result

Princeton 15, Lawrenceville 7.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
PHILIP MERIVALE
in "AND NOW GOOD-BYE"
With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
Eve., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

SHUBERT Last 4 Times
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in "REFLECTED GLORY"
A New Comedy by GEORGE KELLY
with CLAY CLEMENT, ANN ANDREWS, PHILLIP REED. Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20, Tax Included.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theater 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

New Indoor Golf Game in Trial In New York Hotel

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A new type of indoor golf will have its initial tryout on this side of the Atlantic this coming Monday, when an American Spotlight Golf Championship will be staged at the Hotel Commodore. It has already proved a considerable success over in Great Britain, receiving enthusiastic endorsements from such players as Alfred Padgham and Charles Whitcombe.

According to the account published in the London Times, pictures of successive holes are thrown on a screen, with spotlights, as a panorama, and the players use full outfits of clubs and play through the regulation shots, with an electrical device indicating exactly the place where the shot would land. Even where a player is bunkered, the choice of the club is indicated, and a failure is registered if improper.

The Glasgow Herald, which ought to know about golf, remarks on the truth of the record of the length of the shot in each case. It says in part: "Another astonishingly clever thing is the impossibility of getting out of a bunker except by a shot having the proper trajectory." Another endorsement, from The Scotsman, says: "For different strokes the same range of clubs is necessary as for the outdoor game, and the power and distance of the strokes of the tethered ball are measured with mathematical accuracy by an electrical detector. . . . Apparently the only thing the machine cannot do is provide the illusion of green surroundings and the open air."

In the Commodore performance, entries have already been received from those veterans of many championships, Jerome Travers and James Barnes, and others are likely to want to try the device if those players like it.

Jack Summers Boosts Squash For Collegians

College students who do not include the game of squash racquets in their winter sports program are missing one of the greatest competitive games.

This is the opinion of Jack Summers, squash racquets coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1929. Coach Summers held the New England open squash championship for five consecutive years, 1923-28, and in 1929-30 and 31 he won the national professional title.

Of course, it is only natural that Coach Summers should be enthusiastic about the game from which he derives his living, but, nevertheless, he substantiates his enthusiasm with facts to show the increasing popularity of the game.

"These courts were built here in 1926," Summers said, "and at that time there were about 16 squash players. This year we have more than 250 players using eight courts in one day. This number includes faculty members as well as students."

He further pointed out that it was an ideal game for the busy student who didn't have the time to devote to other sports. "It's an easy game to learn and requires only as much time as the student wishes to give to it. Here at Tech, with our limited facilities, we are forced to restrict players to a 30-minute period. But even in that time the participants have had an invigorating workout."

Summers predicts a great future for the game, especially in colleges throughout the country. "I have just returned from a trip through the Mid-west," he explained, "and found the game beginning to take hold there. Those I talked with expressed great enthusiasm over it. Of course, here in the East we are farther advanced. For instance, at Harvard and Yale there are some 60 to 75 courts, and these are busy every day of the school week.

"Not only is this game beneficial as recreation and exercise, but it helps the tennis player keep in shape. Many a good tennis player has developed excellent forehand and backhand shots by playing squash."

The game requires very little equipment and is inexpensive. All the player needs is a pair of sneakers, trunks, ball and racket. Good rackets cost in the neighborhood of $4, although one may go as high as $8. These require restringing occasionally.

"Another advantage of the game is that after a student finishes college, no matter where he may travel—Egypt, India, Siam or China—he will find a squash court and plenty of good squash players. "In my opinion," Summers said, "the ability to play the game also aids a man socially."

Tech has a varsity, a junior varsity and two freshmen squash teams. They are members of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association and the Intercollegiate Squash League. To date, the varsity has been defeated by Yale and has a victory over Trinity.

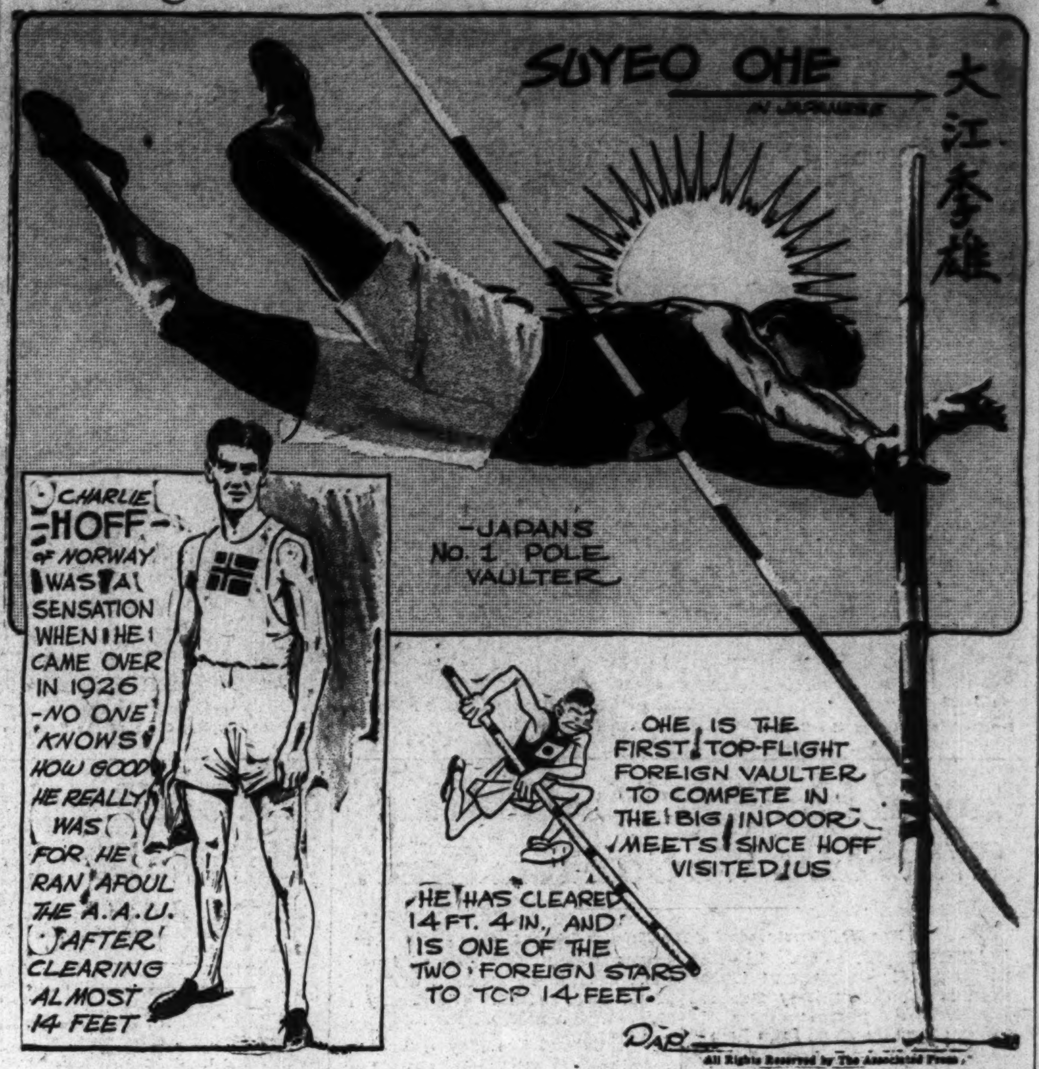
White Signs With Cardinals

BRASELTON, Ga., Jan. 21 (AP)—Abe White, former left-handed pitcher for the Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association, said yesterday he had signed a contract for 1937 to play with the St. Louis Cardinals. White pitched in seven of the eight games Buford, Ga., played to win second place in the national semipro tournament at Wichita, Kan., last year.

Jean Bauer Wins 2 Up

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., opened her Florida golfing campaign yesterday by defeating Patty Berg of Minneapolis, 2 up, in an informal match. Miss Berg, 18-year-old victor in the recent Augusta women's tournament, could do no better than 41-44—85.

Visiting Vaulter--- --By Pap'



SUYEO OHE
IN JAPANESE
大江季雄
—JAPAN'S NO. 1 POLE VAULTER
CHARLIE HOFF OF NORWAY WAS A SENSATION WHEN HE CAME OVER IN 1926 —NO ONE KNOWS HOW GOOD HE REALLY WAS FOR HE RAN AFOUL THE A.A.U. AFTER CLEARING ALMOST 14 FEET
OHE IS THE FIRST TOP-FLIGHT FOREIGN VAULTER TO COMPETE IN THE BIG INDOOR MEETS SINCE HOFF VISITED US
HE HAS CLEARED 14 FT. 4 IN., AND IS ONE OF THE TWO FOREIGN STARS TO TOP 14 FEET.
PAP

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Yale Five Looms Threat to Penn In Eastern Race

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Teams	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	0	191	148	1.000
Columbia	2	1	116	108	.667
Yale	2	1	116	99	.667
Harvard	3	2	213	176	.600
Princeton	1	3	126	164	.250
Dartmouth	0	2	54	83	.000
Cornell	0	4	121	159	.000

Result Jan. 20

Yale 36, Princeton 30.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—With Pennsylvania's powerful Quakers looming larger and larger in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League wars, the big fight seems to be which team will give Lon Jourdet's outfit the closest race for the title.

Columbia's defending champions and Harvard's big passers have been most frequently mentioned for the honors. Now Yale's Elis step forward with as determined a bid as either of the others, and are proving their ability just about every time they step on the court.

By bumping Princeton's mediocre combination 36-30 last night in the loop's only scheduled game, the Elis stepped into a second place tie with Columbia. They are favored to top Cornell Saturday in the only other scheduled game of the week, and, if they do, will be all alone in the runner-up spot.

Late in starting their league season the Elis had the misfortune to meet Penn in their opening encounter. That's the only game they have lost to date, for their record since then shows a decisive triumph over Columbia as well as the Princeton victory.

Cornell ran into some tough opposition outside the league last night, dropping a 43-40 decision to Colgate. Although Walt Foertsch scored 21 of Cornell's points, the big Red five was unable to hold Colgate's closing drive.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference remains idle until Saturday, when Penn State's surprisingly strong Lions tackle Pittsburgh and Carnegie clashes with Temple.

Two-Mile Run Attracts 23 Entries to Boston Y

Twenty-three entries have been received for the handicap two-mile run, one of the main events of the twenty-first annual indoor track games under the auspices of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., to be held Saturday night. The meet will start promptly at 7:30.

Among those entered are Arthur Johnston, captain of the Northeastern University track team; Paul Kanaly of Belmont, who will run unattached; Tom Russell of the Norfolk Young Men's Club; Bob Bradley of the Boston "Y" and Paul Taylor of the Newton Y. M. C. A.

Both Kanaly and Russell will be running in the special one-mile run in addition to the two-mile race.

St. Doms Coming to Hub

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—St. Doms hockey warriors will pass up their Lewiston ice rivals this week end for a trip to Boston, Roger Berube, manager, said his team has been signed to meet the fast Olympic Club on the Boston Garden rink Saturday night. The Cyclones, St. Doms rivals, are negotiating with the fast Melrose (Mass.) club for a Sunday game on Lewiston ice.

Beveridge Replaces Connell

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP)—Alex Connell, Montreal Maroons' goalie in the National Hockey League, left the team last night under orders. He will be out two weeks. Billy Beveridge, brought up from Syracuse in the International-American League several weeks ago, will replace Connell.

Ripple and Snyder Sign

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Outfielder Jimmy Ripple and Coach Frank Snyder yesterday added their names to New York Giants' contracts for 1937.

Sports Slants

By the Associated Press

Suyeo Ohe, Japan's athletic ambassador of good will, is a most welcome attraction at the big indoor track meets this winter. Ohe is one of the two foreign vaulters who have cleared 14 feet, the other being Suhei Nishada, his countryman and Japan's No. 1 pole vaulter until Ohe came along to top 14ft. 4in.

There has not been a foreign pole vaulter of championship caliber to perform in the big indoor meets since Charlie Hoff paid us a visit in 1926 and showed our lads how to vault.

Unfortunately, Ohe comes along when indoor vaulting, in the East, at least, is at low ebb. Keith Brown, the record holder at 14ft. 4in., has retired and there is no other easterner who can scale the 14-foot mark. If Olympic Champion Earle Meadows and George Varoff, the national champion and world record holder (14ft. 6¼in.) accept invitations extended to them, Ohe may find all the competition an athlete could desire.

Should Star Indoors

There is no real reason why the Japanese star should not come close to his best marks on the fine indoor runway in Madison Square Garden. Certainly the lighting facilities have given competing athletes no cause for complaint. If anything, competing indoors should be a help to the skyscrapers. There is no wind to contend with.

Ohe should have no great difficulty in adjusting his style to indoor conditions. In build, he is not so very different from the great Norwegian vaulter of a dozen years ago.

Hoff had less than a week to adjust himself and to prepare for his first big meet. He did it, all right.

He "Inched" Up

Hoff was in a class by himself. In those days the accepted record was about 13 feet. Hoff proceeded to raise the mark by eighths and sixteenths of an inch until he pushed 14 feet. Charlie had an ambitious schedule mapped out, and in order to treat every audience to a record-breaking performance he had to be mighty careful about his advances to his ceiling. He did it a bit at a time.

Just what the Norwegian star's ceiling actually was no one will ever know. Certainly 14 feet was not even close to it. Unfortunately Hoff got into difficulties with the A. A. U. over his activities and was banned from amateur competition before he had cut loose with the sort of vault he was capable of.

In practice one afternoon, in a none-too-well lighted armory, the writer watched Hoff set the cross bar at 14 feet and calmly clear it. And there was plenty of dim daylight between his body and the bar when he sailed over.

Leafs Reorganized

TORONTO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Reorganization of the Toronto Maple Leaf Baseball Club was completed yesterday with election of officers and directors. Donald G. Ross, largely responsible for the formation of the company which prevented the franchise going outside the city, was elected president. Percy G. Gardiner will be vice-president. W. B. Milner, F. J. Crawford, and Norman C. Urquhart were elected directors. J. H. Gundy and the Hon. W. D. Ross will be connected with the club in an unofficial capacity. Dan Howley will be manager.

Springfield Hockey

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—H. S. DeGroat, faculty-manager of athletics at Springfield College, announced yesterday the balance of the 1937 hockey schedule for the Maroon sextet. Games are listed with the Yale junior varsity, St. Anselm's, Brown and R. P. I. A game is also pending with Bowdoin and will be played soon after the examination period is over at the Maine college. The schedule: Jan. 26—Yale junior varsity at West Springfield. Feb. 4—Brown at Providence; 6— R. P. I. at Troy; 9—St. Anselm's at West Springfield.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey 5, N. Y. Rovers 3.

Boston Olympics Face Fast Club From Lewiston

The fast St. Dom hockey club of Lewiston, Maine, has been scheduled to meet the Boston Olympics at the Boston Garden, Saturday night. The St. Doms take the place of the Joliette club of Montreal, which was forced to cancel the date.

According to Manager Roger Berube of the Maine team, the St. Doms have several imported players from Quebec and boast the strongest team that has ever represented Lewiston. The Maine club defeated the Olympics last year and the locals hope to reverse the tables this year.

In addition to the game between the Olympics and St. Doms, there is a possibility that the game between Boston College and Williams, scheduled for Williamstown Saturday, will be played at the Garden as part of a doubleheader.

The colleges are doubtful of the possibility of outdoor ice and have just about decided to play the game in Boston.

College Hockey Result

Mass. State 14, Springfield 5.

Feller's $10,000 Contract May Encourage Youngsters

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

During a recent discussion of baseball contracts at Fenway Park, Bob Feller's name was mentioned. Feller, you remember, is the now-famous Cleveland rookie who several days ago signed a 1937 contract calling for a $10,000 salary — the highest pay ever offered a major league rookie for his first full season. (The former record of $8500 was established by Joe Di Maggio of the Yankee last year.)

"Signing young Bob Feller for $10,000 will do a great deal for baseball, particularly the major leagues," remarked Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager. "It has been said that signing the kid at such a high figure, at so early a date, may possibly make it more difficult for other big league clubs to get their players in line.

An Encouragement

"However," continued Joe, "there is another side to the story. Feller's salary may have a slight influence on a scattered number of other players; but it also will encourage the nation's youngsters to give baseball more serious consideration as a profession. When a young 17-year-old farm boy like Feller can get paid in five figures for his first full season in the majors, the kids playing on sand lots are going to think: 'If he can do it, why can't I?' And any encouragement offered the youngster is certainly an advantage for the majors—perhaps not immediately, but eventually."

Cronin, like a majority of his big league brothers, is of the opinion that Feller will become one of the American League's greatest pitchers. "He still has a long, hard road to travel," says the Red Sox field boss, "but I believe he has more natural ability than any youngster to come to the American League in a long time."

Feller's $10,000 contract may cause holdout trouble in some quarters, but players can hardly point to another man's success as a sound argument for boosts in their own pay checks. Cleveland will have Feller's salary in the front-office till long before the half-way mark in the pennant race, chiefly because the sensational rookie is a real gate attraction.

Educating Youngsters

The American League is making every effort to educate the American youngster into baseball. The junior circuit sponsors lecture tours by leading officials and players, as well as circulates, free of charge, their annual sound moving picture which illustrates how the outstanding big leaguers play the game. The success of young Bob Feller may be another step in this direction.

* * *

Diamond dust . . . Eddie Rommel, who knuckle-balled rival batters for Connie Mack a few years ago, will umpire in the International League during the coming campaign . . . Fred Marberry has decided to retire from baseball . . . The former American and National Leaguer pitched for Dallas in the Texas League in 1936 . . . The big right-hander was sometimes unbeatable in night games, but he couldn't get them out in the sunlight . . . Sam Crawford, the old Tiger slugger, has been released from the Pacific Coast League's umpire staff . . . Walter Mails, for years the coast league's head man in the clowning business, will take a back seat this season with Al Schacht signed to tour the circuit . . . Al's antics should go over great on the west coast.

* * *

Jimmy Dykes will travel by boat to the White Sox's Pasadena training camp, via the Panama Canal . . . No truth to the report that Tom Yawkey will purchase the Boston Shamrocks pro football outfit . . . Tom is busy enough now with the Red Sox and other business . . . Paul Waner has joined the holdout ranks . . . Paul's more-money argumen is based on his 1936 National League batting crown . . . A good argument . . . The Cardinals have the signed contracts of Frankie Frisch, Joe Medwick, Leo Durocher, Lon Warneke, Bob Weiland and Silas Johnson in the office safe . . . Bill McGowan, the American League umpire, has joined the off-season writing fraternity.

* * *

Bob Quinn will get after those Bee contracts any day now . . . The Cincinnati Reds have the National League's shortest manager in the person of Chuck Dressen, and the tallest coach, George Kelly . . . Umpire George Barr is getting ready for another successful session at his "Original All Star Umpire School" . . . Last year George placed 18 arbiters throughout the minor leagues out of a class of 38.

Cleveland Satisfied

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Al Sutphin of the Cleveland Falcon hockey team, International-American League, announced yesterday the outright release of Vic Ripley, Maxie Bennett and Bill (Red) Anderson and marked "finis" on his shakeup policy.

From now on, said Sutphin, there will be no more hiring, no more firing. The Falcons, who have been shaken up weekly, will remain as they are.

"After buying Fred Hergerts, Tommy Cook and Deed Klein, I've decided to call it a day," Sutphin asserted. "We'll go along as we are now. From now on the job is to organize the team, make it click. I think we have plenty of good players."

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	7	7	85	65	37
Springfield	12	7	5	60	54	31
Providence	11	2	14	62	74	24
New Haven	9	4	13	58	60	22
Western Division						
Syracuse	14	4	9	94	70	32
Pittsburgh	11	2	12	65	73	24
Cleveland	3	6	16	46	75	12

Results Jan. 20

Pittsburgh 2, Providence 1.
Syracuse 4, New Haven 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2.

College Swimming Results

Harvard 61, Boston Y 14.
Amherst 50, Springfield 27.
Yale 55, Wesleyan 23.

Where to Dine

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The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
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Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room.
NO LIQUOR SERVED
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

ROSETTA GORDON
40th STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.

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Luncheon, 50c and 65c
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TORTILLAS
OPEN ALL NIGHT
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Open Sundays and Holidays

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Luncheon 50c, Dinner 60c-75c
(Sundays included)

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THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
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108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

Home Dainties Dining Room and Pastry Shop
250 W. 79th St. (One Door W. of B'way)
Luncheon, 11:30-2:30, 50c and 65c.
Dinner, 5:30 to 8, 75c, 85c, $1.
Special Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8, $1.
Telephone Trafalgar 7-3391
PASTRY SHOPS at 2631 Broadway, near 100th St.; 878½ 1st Ave., at 49th St.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Watchman Stork

By Laura Benét

Part Two

This family stork looked old as though he had seen and been through much, and Dirck, their farm-boy, said solemnly:

"Six storks on a house,
Spell corn for the mouse;
A seventh on windmill,
Brings gold to the till."

"But how do we know that this is a seventh stork, Dirck?" asked little Ludolf.

"Who should know but I who watched the nest?" replied the moonface. But Hans took heart, he knew not why.

On the ground floor of the mill a stall was fixed for the cow and all made as clean and sweet-smelling as Dutch thrift could make it. Upstairs there were two large rooms and one was furnished with the few household things too well worn to be included in the sale of the farm. Plain wooden chairs and table, the stove, inferior dishes, pots and pans; one of the many wooden chests to hold bedding and a few boxes and trunks completed the list.

The second room became a sleeping place for the father, mother and little girls. But Hans and Ludolf chose to their delight the loft above, where the hoppers stood and those mighty millstones, now silent. A feeling of comradeship with the past came over the two boys as they sorted their bedding, shoes and scant belongings and put them on shelves that had long ago held flour sacks. They would have snuggled down in the hoppers, had there been room.

In his endeavors to get rid of the dirt, Hans was fussily tidy. He even dusted the rafters, to Ludolf's great amusement, while the stork flew in and out of the loft, flapping furiously.

A Yellowed Paper

Far back of the rafters he stumbled upon an old, shabby leather bag covered with mold. Dragging it out he found that it was locked. While Pieter cawed, Hans, in a great excitement, broke it open. What was his disappointment to find nothing—nothing at all but rubbish and a few pieces of yellowing paper! One sheet had characters on it. Having perused them as well as he could, he ran downstairs to his father who turned it over curiously. "Why"—he said, "Hans, this is my Uncle Willem's will—a copy of the will lost for so long! Now we shall see if there is any truth in Master Derrick's claim."

But the will was short and simple. It stated that the mill and the ground on which it stood were left unreservedly to "the children of my nephew, Hendrick Poulter—until their coming of age." A postscript stated in no uncertain terms the gratitude owed to Derrick Van Schaick, his man of business.

"So he has no real claim on the property, father," said Hans, reading the elder man's thoughts. Ought I to show him the will?"

"Better not," answered Hendrik Poulter, "he received good store of money from my uncle in his lifetime, that I know. Let us keep our tongues from wagging. Put the will safely away again upstars." But other tongues wagged and the news of the will's discovery leaked out.

Meantime Pieter, the stork, was building a new nest on the windmill and his flyings back and forth and chatterings as he settled down to rest gave the exiled family a homelike feeling at night.

Those first nights Hans could not fall asleep for hours, wondering how they would get along without the farm. Their means of living was gone. Should he start a small truck garden here? But how? How enrich the soil for planting and where was the money for seeds to come from? During the next days he talked with his mother as to plans for the future. The outcome of the matter was that Hans became errand boy for a burgher in the village who was a connection of his father's. His wages barely fed the family, yet each week he saved a few stuivers and put them into seeds. No gorgeous, showy tulips grew in his garden but the bare necessities that satisfied hearty appetites—cabbages, potatoes and onions.

This struggle went on for weeks and months with moonfaced Dirck who was no longer in their employ, coming sometimes out of good will to help him. But the vegetables did not thrive, the soil was as barren as the farm's soil had been. History repeated itself.

A Happy Thought

One morning in a fit of discouragement over the garden's condition, Hans stood watching his stork's flight over the banks of the Zuyder Zee; how he dipped and dived down into the shallower parts of the marsh in his search for eels. When he rose into the air, Hans saw the mud sticking to his feet. A happy thought came to him.

"Stork," he said aloud. "If we could only get some of that fine mud from the bottom of the Zuyder Zee, our cabbages would grow. But could we?"

The stork flapped wings excitedly, and clattered long and loud as if to answer him hopefully, before again taking up his perch on the roof. At dawn next day Hans was sleepily rubbing his eyes when he heard the stork again, also disturbing noises in the neighborhood.

"Pieter is flapping like a scarecrow," he called to Ludolf, "I must get up and see what news he brings." What a sight greeted him as he walked toward the brink of the Zuyder Zee. An army of workmen had arrived and were hauling machines, enormous things called by the name of the queer neighbor—"derricks." They were fitted together and set up, not far from the mill, where the noise of their grinding and pushing and hauling could be heard all day until sundown.

Pump-pump, down, down they went into the water, mighty buckets like hungry jaws gaping to be fed. As the water beneath them receded and grew less and less, loam and dirt and sand were fetched up from the bottom—tons of it, rich and dark. What did it all mean? But Hans realized what it meant for him. Next day the foreman of the dredging gang was surprised to see a poorly dressed but very alert boy with tow hair like a thatch, standing, cap in hand, beside him.

"May I bring a wheelbarrow and carry off a load or two of this mud for my garden?" he asked simply.

The foreman chuckled: "Nothing said about payment, eh?" he answered, grinning.

"I have no money to pay." Hans' reply was brief. Then he related the story of the mill and his hopes of a truck farm, and the man's face relaxed. He pointed to a heap of the black mud: "Perhaps we can give you a couple of wheelbarrow loads," he said good-naturedly. "I'll be surety with the company for it."

Draining the Zuyder Zee

"What are you working at?" Hans stared, curiously.

"Why, boy, you see a portion of the Zuyder Zee—this part near your mill—is to be drained and made into truck gardens. Travel in certain sections of Holland will be made by roads instead of canals, once this draining is done. The 'parlement' has consented to let the work start at once."

Hans did remember a few words of gossip he had caught in town when women halted their dog-carts with the shining cans, to talk. Men strutting pompously about the streets had raised their voices in the matter of draining the Zuyder Zee. They were unconvinced. But all this was as nothing to him that his purpose was accomplished. He wheeled the load home and at the door called for Ludolf who had become his right hand:

"Ludolf," he shouted. "Think. The Zuyder Zee is to be drained!"

"Oh, Hans!"

"Listen, Ludolf. They have heaved up all this rich, black mud from the bottom with their machines. See what I have fetched! It will give the garden what it needs. Maybe by summer's end we shall have plenty of vegetables to sell."

Ludolf opened his mouth very wide. He was not a stupid boy but this step seemed to him like the end of the world. To think that, instead of looking on water whose depths they did not know, they would see gardens with green things in them, would be able to walk on what was now water! But out in the garden where the fertilizer was being spread, the stork watched and flapped and flew back and forth as if the whole idea had been of his choosing and planning.

Meanwhile the Poulter family made friends with the workmen. Whenever his mother fried crullers, Hans carried a rare treat to his new friend even if he went without himself. The foreman he saw but seldom for he was a very busy boy now, growing thin with work.

"Pieter-stork," he called to his pet, "what surprise will you have for us next?"

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

Photograph by Black Starr

A Couple of Parakeets Having a Friendly Chat

Afternoon

It is yet mid-afternoon
but already
the forest gathers in the
sombre chill
of early winter dusk
until a shaft of sunlight
cuts straight down
the gloomy canyon of the
pines
and for some minutes
hangs
like a gleaming scimitar
of burnished gold
cleaving
the darkness.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Ships of Great Explorers

By Ray J. Marran

After Columbus discovered America he returned to Spain in the Santa Maria, which we learned to build in the last ship model article. The details of his remarkable voyage and discovery of a new land soon spread throughout Europe and sent many other explorers sailing across the Atlantic ocean.

One of these explorers, Balboa, had heard tales of gold, so instead of sailing directly to the mainland of America, he steered his ships a trifle toward the south and touched the coast of Central America at about where the Panama canal is now located.

The Indian natives told him stories of great wealth. "From those mountain tops," they said, "You can see a mighty ocean."

Those mountain tops were the highlands separating the Atlantic ocean from the Pacific ocean. From the top of one of those mountains, Balboa saw a great expanse of water. No white man had ever seen this great ocean before.

When the news of this discovery reached Spain, Ferdinand Magellan, a native of Portugal, believed that he cound find a shorter water route to the spice country of India by sailing across this newly discovered ocean. So, in the year 1519, he interested the King of Spain, who helped him fit out five ships.

A Stormy Voyage

The ships in Magellan's fleet resembled the Victoria, the only one to complete the voyage around the world. The ship in which Magellan himself sailed was the Trinidad. Two months the little fleet took to cross the Atlantic ocean and arrive at the coast of Brazil. Then southward it went along the coast of South America, looking for an opening, into which it could sail to reach the sea known to be beyond this land.

Thirteen months after starting from Seville, Spain, Magellan sailed around the southern tip of South America, through a very dangerous passage, which today is known as the Strait of Magellan, and into an ocean that looked to Magellan so calm and peaceful, after the stormy waters he had encountered, that he named it the Pacific.

Ever westward the small ships sailed and finally reached the group of islands, now known as the Philippines. On these islands Magellan died. The Trinidad and the Victoria continued the voyage.

Just south of the Philippines the Trinidad was wrecked. The Victoria sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa and up the coast of that country to Spain. This was in 1522.

The arrival of the Victoria in the harbor of Seville, Spain, marked the completion of the first around-the-world voyage made by a ship. A shelf model of the Victoria may be made by following the instructions given for constructing the Santa Maria, using a block of soft pine ¾ of an inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by 6¾ inches long.

Making the Model

Shape the bow pointed and stern rounded. Raise these ends of the hull block with blocks of pine ¼ inch thick, 1¾ inches wide and as long as the lengths indicated on the sketch. Whittle them to the shapes shown in the cuts.

Note how the top block at the bow extends slightly over the prow. This projection represents a wave break, used on ships of this period to prevent the waves from washing over the bow.

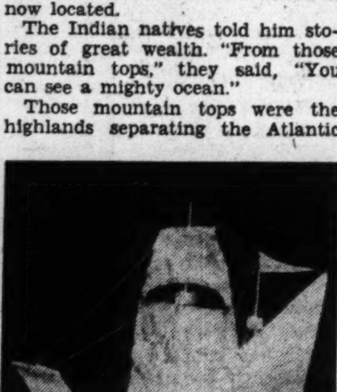
Erect two masts with cross-arm spars, the shape and size as shown. Both masts carry crow's-nests, used for the lookout men. A bowsprit arm is attached to the bow. A cardboard rail is attached to each side of the hull at the deck line. Shape the top edge of this rail into steps, which match the steps formed by the blocks at the bow and the stern.

As these steps represent deck levels, small triangular blocks of pine are used to represent steps, or ship's ladders between decks, and are glued at the front edge of the steps formed by the bow and the stern blocks.

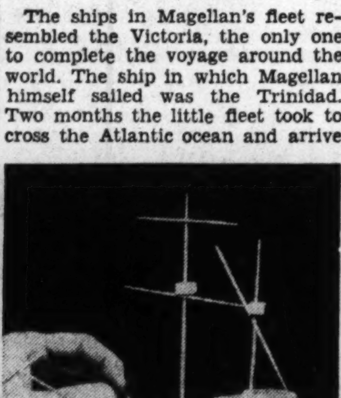
Pictures of the Victoria show the ship as having large, square portholes in the side of the hull. Make these by gluing ⅜ of an inch squares of cardboard to the sides of the hull as shown.

Paint this model dark red, trimmed with yellow and black. Paint the port holes black. Rig the masts with thread, finishing the ends of the threads representing rope ladders with narrow strips of cardboard.

(This is the second of six articles of instructions for building ship models which are appearing on this page about twice a month.)



Completed Model of Magellan's Ship, the Victoria, Which Made the First Voyage Around the World in the First Part of the Sixteenth Century



Parts Necessary to Construct a Model of the Victoria: Hull Block With Bow, Stern, and Step Blocks Attached; Masts, Spars, and Side Rails

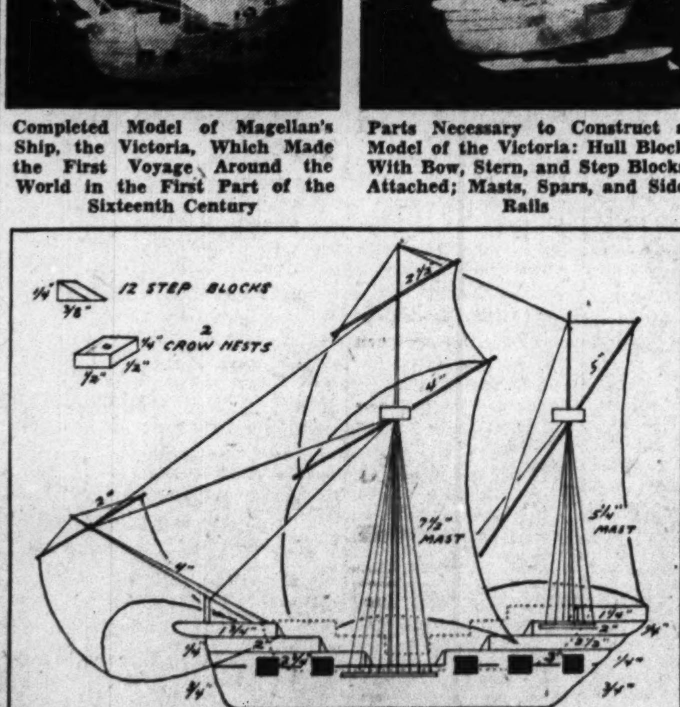


Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of the Victoria

Birds Find Friends in Budapest

Bird lovers in Austria, who have been helping the stranded swallows to reach warmer climates by taking them as free passengers in airplanes across the Alps, have not forgotten their own little wild birds during the severe weather.

Groups of birds, including tits, blackbirds and woodpeckers, unable to find food in the country districts on account of the ice and snow, have been coming to the cities in such numbers that people with gardens have been asking themselves how they could best protect them from the bitter winds. Today, in Budapest, 70 per cent of the garden owners, not content with putting out all kinds of tempting grain, have erected little wooden bird shelters with glass sides to keep off the winds while the birds are feeding.

Ancient Popcorn Poppers

Before Christopher Columbus sailed westward across the Atlantic Ocean to find India—and discovered America—the South American Indians were popping corn. It was after the year 1500 that Pizarro went to Peru, and, as far as history can tell, the prehistoric Indians had long before then developed the wild grass into maize or Indian corn.

For corn was at one time only another grain bearing grass similar to rice or wheat. We may well be thankful to those little known prehistoric people who patiently and persistently worked year after year until from that wild grass they had produced an ear of corn.

This corn or maize as they called it, was not the great beautiful white ear of corn which we have today. It was much smaller and the kernels did not always run in perfect rows. It was also different in color, sometimes it was dark blue, sometimes dark red and sometimes it was mixed in color with all the various shades between the two, making a checkered design.

Ideas for Designs

They are beautiful, these small cobs which have been gathered from the granary of an ancient American Indian. The uneven, or even, pattern of red, blue and yellow kernels on the cobs supplied ideas for the designs woven into cloth, into baskets, or even into the later beadwork.

These first Americans, a thousand years ago, often gathered in groups, just as the early New Englanders did, to husk their corn and be grateful for a good harvest. They ate it roasted or ground into meal, every evidence from the remains of these early people shows us that it was a popular form of food. And the present-day Indian generally takes no other food with him when starting on a journey than corn, roasted and ground.

Not only did the Indians live on the corn, but it saved the early settlers from starvation. We all know of the struggle Captain John Smith and his followers had during those first few years at Jamestown. It was the corn, this very Indian corn, which he had never seen before and which he was able to get in trade from some of the more friendly Indians, that helped the colonists through those first hard winters.

At Plymouth, the Pilgrims were astonished when they first saw the Indian corn which literally saved their lives. We know of their gratitude when friendly Indians gave them seed and taught them how to plant their own fields.

A Potter Who Loved His Work

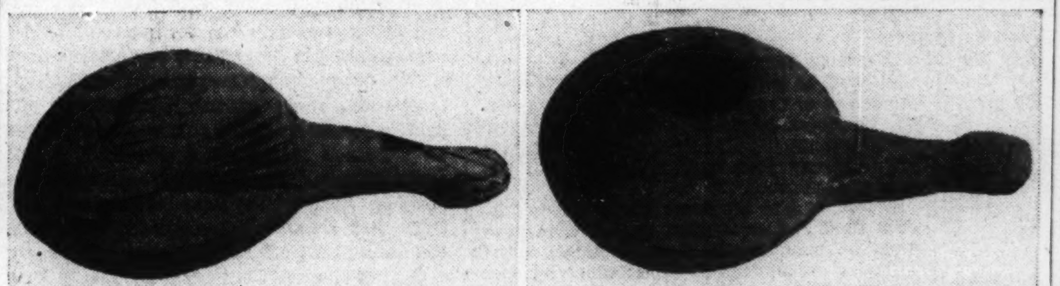
You may have known that the early Indians gave us our corn, but you say that is very different from popcorn. How do we know that they had popcorn? Is there any proof that they had popcorn?

Indeed there is, for among the prehistoric Indian remains in South America they have found white, fluffy kernels of popped corn. Not only have we that proof, but we have in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, a corn popper which was used, long before white men found this country, by an early Indian in Peru.

This ancient corn popper was not made thoughtlessly, but was designed with great care; we know that because of its harmonious proportions. The shape is beautiful, and it has a little head modeled in the handle.

Not content with the smooth round bowl and its proper opening for the corn, and the decorated handle, this early potter went further and finished the bottom of his popper with the picture of a bird.

A thousand years ago, the first Americans were popping corn, and a potter who loved his work made a corn popper, and on the back put the drawing of a bird. He did not know that after all these years we would see the beauty he had expressed. He made it beautiful because he loved his work.



Photograph by Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York

A Corn Popper Used by Indians on the North Coast of Peru Long Before White Men Traveled to the New World

Pery—Professor of Portuguese

How a dog helped a little girl to speak the Portuguese language might well be the subtitle of this tale. This is a true story.

The little American girl is a blonde and in marked contrast to her new friends in Brazil, where most children and grown-ups have black eyes and hair, and where they speak Portuguese and not English. She found herself rather lonesome because she was so different in looks and in her inability to speak the language of those about her.

Partly because she loves animals and partly because she needed something to keep her amused, Pery was purchased on a little *sitio* near the city where the American girl lived. *Sitio* means little farm.

One of the conditions on which he had been bought was that the main responsibility for his care should rest with his little mistress, and here was a problem indeed. How was Pery to be fed when the guardians of the kitchen were João and Maria who spoke nothing but Portuguese.

Then something happened. Maria, a most lovable and efficient cook, was bending over her pots and pans in the kitchen; João, her husband, was setting the table, when the little American girl called them and spoke two words, *cachorro* and *comer*, which mean *dog* and *to eat.* And these two wise servants understood not only that they should make a fuss over the cute puppy, and give him something to eat, but that here was an incentive to make the little American girl learn Portuguese. They plied her with questions, sometimes in pantomime, as to how the dog should be cared for.

At first she learned with gestures, and, by pointing, but soon she learned the names of foods and other things which her puppy could or could not have. She learned other things, and when she did not know something vital for the welfare and happiness of Pery, she would come running in to ask how one said so and so in Portuguese.

Pery arrived on a cool crisp autumn day in Brazil, the first of May, and two and a half months afterward the little American girl, João and Maria, would talk away together and she would tell them about a dog she once had in the United States.

Of course her grammar is far from being all it should be. Her vocabulary is rather defective and at times one suspects that she transliterates English words into Portuguese but she makes herself understood and understands practically everything.

Her "graduation," so to speak, came one morning not long ago when Maria was trying to explain something to the little girl's mother. The mother did not catch what Maria was trying to say, so Maria turned to the child, in Portuguese, of course, and said, "You explain this to your mother," and she did.

Spring Soapmaking

Spring days in the country, with their outdoor chores of brush clearing, tending the soil, etc., bring to my memory the pleasant tasks of spring soapmaking in our home in the middle western United States 30 or more years ago.

I can see mother yet as she donned her soapmaker's regalia, her oldest clothes, a gunnysack for an apron and an old soft hat, discarded by one of the older boys, to keep the ashes from settling in her hair. How the wisps of smoke would play pranks, prompted by the mischievous April winds!

Then would begin the actual soapmaking.

An Open Fireplace

By the side of the old rain barrel, behind the leanto woodshed, lay six or eight good-sized rocks which were brought forward to form the open fireplace on which was carefully balanced the large smoke-blackened soapmaking kettle. Under this was laid a crackling fire, and soon the air was filled with the pungent odor of burning twigs and chips.

In the spring it was time to think of gardening; all the old twigs and stalks from last year's garden and the prunings from the old cherry trees were raked together in a neat pile, supplemented with chips from the wood pile, and held in reserve for fuel to be used in the soapmaking.

First the lye would be poured from the containers into the large iron kettle. Then were added scraps of fat and if I remember rightly an occasional bucket of water.

All day long the fire had to be tended and the mixture stirred, and wasn't it fun when mother allowed us to stir the golden mixture ourselves with a big wooden stick! What the indication was that told when the process was complete, I do not remember, but mother seemed to know just when she could desert her post as fireman, and leave the kettle to cool.

When night came on, the kettle was carefully covered to prevent foreign matter from falling into the soap.

What satisfaction gleamed in mother's eyes in the morning, when she uncovered the kettle to find a thick layer of soap ready to be removed and cut into long bars. After a few days these would be cut into cakes and carefully stored in the attic to dry.

A Homemade Product

Here was a year's supply of laundry soap with almost no expense to keep the children's clothes clean and also to be used for dishwashing. (Right here I must confess, I sometimes envied less thrifty housewives who used only factory-made soap, which to my childish sense, had a more pleasant smell.)

Our soap was entirely a homemade product, too, for the lye and fat used to make it came from our own woodshed and kitchen.

In the old lean-to woodshed, by the time spring came, there would be two barrels of wood ashes, accumulated from the winter's cheery fires of maple firewood which had been so carefully stacked, or ricked, from the earthen floor to the ceiling of the cellar.

Into these ashes, or "leaches" as they were called, every now and then, father would pour a pail of water, which would seep its way through to the opening in the bottoms of the barrels and drip-drip-drip into containers set under the edge of each barrel. This liquid would be returned to the leaches to repeat the seeping process until the lye which was thus formed was strong enough to float an egg.

All winter through mother had collected all the scraps of surplus fats and greases from the meat which helped to feed seven hungry mouths. The neighbors, knowing of mother's economic tendencies, contributed their surplus fats also.

Ready for Another Spring

Mother's satisfaction over the economic advantages of soapmaking was accompanied by a keen sense of gratitude and generosity, so naturally the neighbors received generous samples of her homemade soap. Many a pailful of soft soap, which was a byproduct of the hard soapmaking, found its way to housewives who used it to whiten their kitchen floors. (Linoleum was not common in those dasys.)

Carefully the interior of the old kettle was again cleaned and the kettle stored away for another year, the stones again placed beside the rain-barrel behind the woodshed, the ashes spread and spaded under for fertilizer and mother happy in her spring accomplishment of soapmaking.

C. W. B.

The Winds of Winter

While the winds of winter
blow
Over meadows white with
snow,
In a silence deep and still,
Slender birch trees climb the
hill.

Silence settles over all.
Frost shines on the old stone
wall,
Ice, where rippling brooks
have run,
Sparkles in the winter sun.

While the winds of winter
blow,
Covered warmly by the snow,
Flowers and grasses are
asleep
In a silence still and deep.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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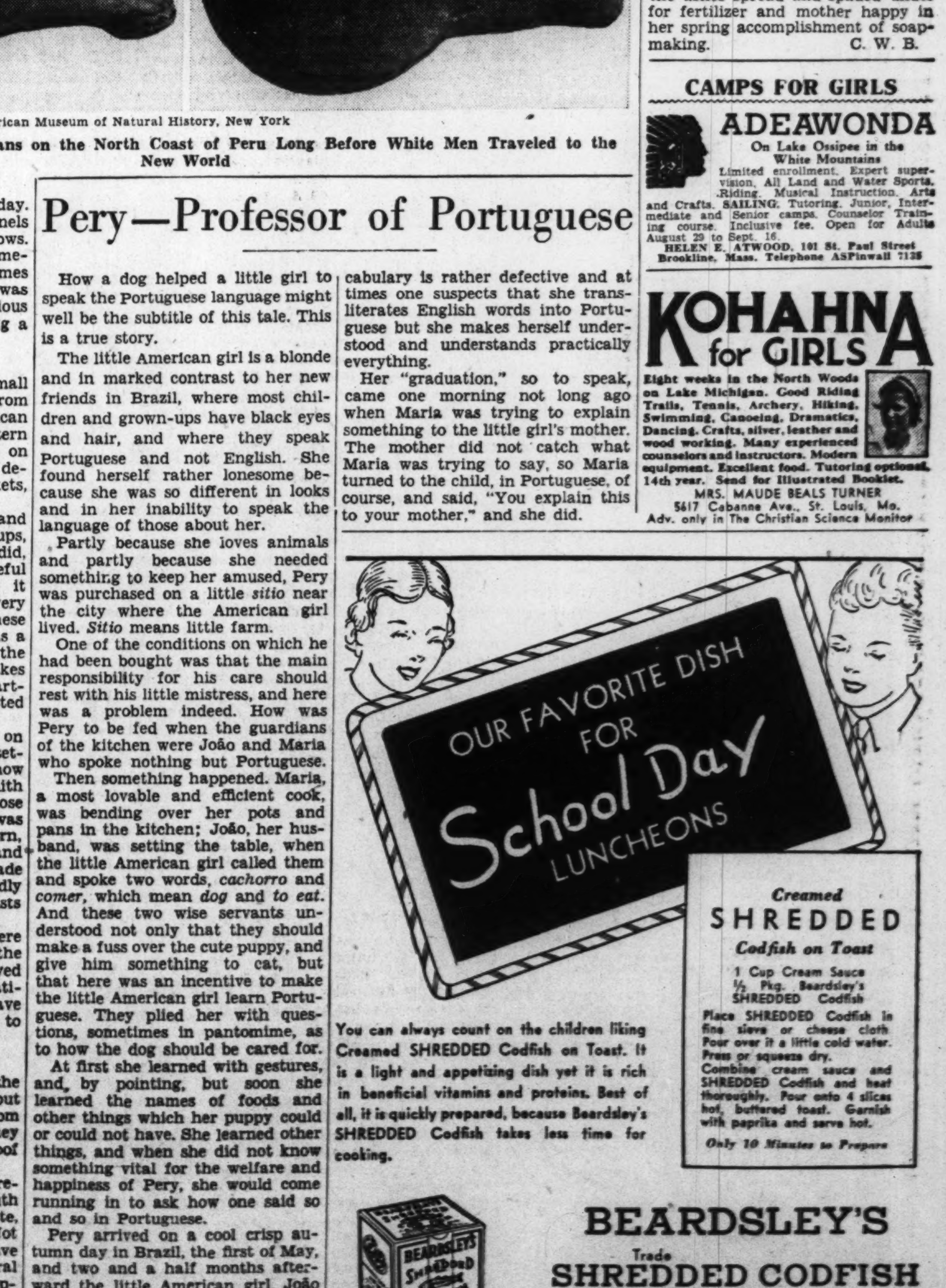

Creamed
SHREDDED
Codfish on Toast
1 Cup Cream Sauce
½ Pkg. Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish
Place SHREDDED Codfish in fine sieve or cheese cloth. Pour over it a little cold water. Press or squeeze dry.
Combine cream sauce and SHREDDED Codfish and heat thoroughly. Pour onto 4 slices hot, buttered toast. Garnish with paprika and serve hot.
Only 10 Minutes to Prepare

You can always count on the children liking Creamed SHREDDED Codfish on Toast. It is a light and appetizing dish yet it is rich in beneficial vitamins and proteins. Best of all, it is quickly prepared, because Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish takes less time for cooking.

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SHREDDED CODFISH
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Legends of Luzon

LUZON, when he entered into the household on Elm street, began to live a life on two planes in addition to his own private, incomprehensible existence as a Sumatran ape. To adults he presented one aspect, to children another. His adult world was amused, somewhat annoyed, often inclined to wish the Captain had brought some other present from the East. To this world Luzon was a hunched bundle of gray-brown hair and protuberant, light brown eyes—aloof, sulky, and unresponsive. It was not exactly that he moped or that he resisted captivity, but more as if he deliberately erased all marks of individuality and merely tolerated existence. Anne, observing him in his moments of housecleaning when he collected his orange or banana peelings and his corncobs and pushed them out of his cage, wondered that so efficient an animal did not commend itself more to her interest.

For her own part, she thought, she would cheerfully have dusted seventy times seven ebony elephants, like those the Captain brought to her children on one of his earlier voyages, rather than accept Luzon as an inmate of her house.

* * *

To Anne's children, however, Luzon presented a different face. They had begun to speculate as to what the Captain's present would be as soon as they heard that the *Luzon* was expected in port. The Captain always brought them something besides his stories from those trips to the Far East—the ebony elephants in graduated sizes all the way down from the grandfather of the herd to the smallest baby—lacquered boxes from Hong Kong, one within another—a Chinese junk minutely carved of ivory—Japanese prints which only the girl, Nanny, was old enough to appreciate—another larger ship-model perfect from truck to keelson. Now what? Anne, as usual, had carefully told the children not to set their hearts on receiving anything this time; and they, having heard that unnecessary warning so often, paid no attention.

Then the Captain came riding to their door in the station carriage, and with him a small animal that the children named Luzon in honor of the square-rigged ship on which it had made the long voyage from its native island of Sumatra.

* * *

Exactly how old Luzon was not even the Captain knew. He was about the size of a cat and seemed babyish, though he must have been more than six months old; for the ship *Luzon* had been one hundred and seventy-two days on her trip home. Nanny, who loved pretty things, never fully accepted Luzon, and Wally, younger of the two boys, was never accepted by Luzon; but the older boy became his guardian, defender, and friend. Luzon would sit on Franklin's lap by the hour, contentedly sucking the end of the boy's necktie, and the two understood each other well. When Luzon was changed from his summer cage on the terrace to his winter cage in the basement, Franklin took him by the hand, and Luzon, even when quite grown up to his ultimate three feet of stature, meekly hopped along the prescribed route. It must be admitted, however, that, in spite of this amenability to Franklin's guidance, there must have been times when the connection was broken; because Anne's children, as they think back across the years, remember Luzon chiefly in exciting moments of escape. That, too, is the way he is remembered by their neighbors. Thus there grew up a mass of Luzon legend—still repeated by a few in reminiscent mood.

* * *

There is, for instance, a legend about the time when Luzon, gaily at large, swung himself down from a branch of one of the great elms that made the street a long green arcade, and landed plump on the back of a horse waiting patiently for the milkman to return from delivering a load of bottles. When the man got back, he was just in time, so the story goes, to see his equipage disappearing around a bend in the road, with the horse at an unwonted gallop and Lu on its back merrily slapping the reins up and down.

Such are the peculiarities of memory that, once this story is reported to any group of old residents, there spring forth other stories of other similar escapades on the part of Luzon, so that it seems as if he must have been leaping to the backs of unsuspecting horses all the time. Or that, when he was not thus engaged, he was dropping out of the dusk at the feet of passing pedestrians. As Nanny grew older, it was proof of her attractiveness that young men callers overcame their aversion to Luzon's sudden forays enough to keep on faithfully turning their neatly polished boots up her front walk.

* * *

Another legend is derived from the occasion when Luzon watched a neighbor picking grapes from the vines trained high against the stable wall—picking them quite legitimately, upon Anne's earnest invitation—and, when the neighbor was on the point of descending, with one hand supporting a heavy basket of fruit and the other clutching the ladder, Luzon leaped unseen to the man's shoulders. This seems to have been an actual occurrence, but the embellishments of the tale—Luzon's further destructive career, from the shoulders of his victim to the pigeon-cote, and thence to the veranda athwart a globe of goldfish, his hurricane progress through the thick-growing foliage of fruit trees, lilacs, and laburnums of that old backyard, which was half orchard, half riotous flower-garden sloping to the pond, have, I imagine, been added from time to time as the story was retold.

Luzon was not popular, in spite of the fact that he was an object of curiosity and caused the flagstones leading to the terrace to be worn by the feet of trooping children. Neighbors marveled at Anne's patience, and ladies rocking comfortably on shaded porches to left and right said that they, for their part, were thankful there was no seafaring friend of *their* husbands likely to bring home any such pet for their children. Anne, however, accepted Lu as an inevitable responsibility, and did her best by him. Since she was both puritan and humanitarian, she tried hard to make him wear clothes. With fine stitches she fashioned skirts of dark blue flannel, each provided with a band to fit his slender waist, and fastened with a button; and every time a new skirt was put on him he would at once sit down and swiftly, with his strong little fingers, tear it to ribbons. "You'd better give it up," Franklin advised. "It makes him angry," and finally she agreed.

* * *

Was Luzon intelligent? Anne's children, casting retrospective eyes toward those far-off days, hesitate and answer differently. Franklin says, yes, emphatically; and Wally also testifies obliquely to Lu's intelligence by saying, in his sober stock-brokerish voice: "When he got loose, we could tempt him to come back, either with bananas, which he liked, or with me whom he disliked."

But Nanny says: "He would peel a tennis ball as if it were an orange. Was that intelligent?" And Nanny's husband, who came courting in the last and more unamiable years of Lu's career, sweeps all references to him away with a single condemnatory gesture.

* * *

Certainly Luzon was always, even in his adulthood, an inveterate exhibitionist. He liked the center of the stage and he loved to make his audiences of children laugh. No sooner would company appear than he would wrinkle his scalp and pout his lips, always with the desired applause.

I often walk by the house where Anne's children lived in Luzon's day; and so vivid have been the reminiscences of him, so animated the legendary accounts of neighbors who remember him, that I can easily see his exotic figure sitting on the terrace under the crab apple tree, ruminatively chewing a hind foot, or suddenly emerging from the boskage of one of the elms by the sidewalk.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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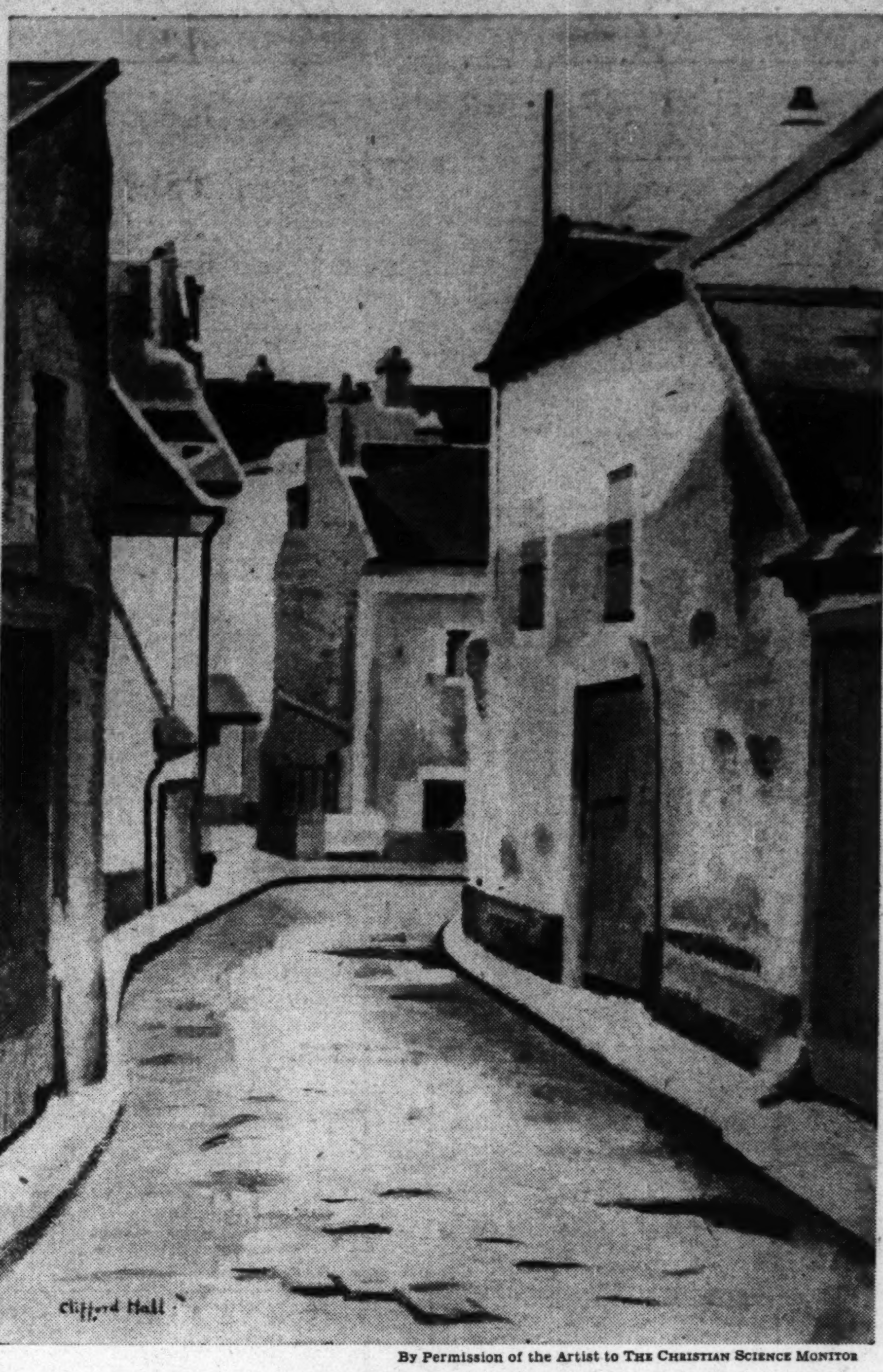
Dickens and His Dogs

THE large dogs at Gad's Hill were quite a feature of the place. Linda, a St. Bernard, and a beautiful specimen of that breed, had been, as a puppy, living in the garden at Tavistock House before she was taken to Gad's Hill. She and Turk—a mastiff—were the constant companions in all their master's walks. When he was away from home, and the ladies of the family were out alone with the dogs, Turk at once felt the responsibility of his position, and would guard them with unusual devotion, giving up all play in an instant when he saw any suspicious-looking figure approaching. He never made a mistake in discovering the tramp. He would then keep on the outside of the road, close to his mistresses, with an ominous turning up of the lip, and with anything but the usual mild expression in his beautiful large brown eyes.

But what is to be said about Mrs. Bouncer,—a little white Pomeranian, with black eyes and nose, the very sweetest and most bewitching of her sex? She was a present to the eldest daughter, and was brought by her—a puppy of only six weeks old—to Tavistock House. "The boys," knowing that the little dog was to arrive, were ready to receive their sister at the door, and escorted her, in a tremendous state of excitement, up to the study. But when the little creature was put down on the floor, to be exhibited to Charles Dickens, and showed her pretty figure, and little bushy tail curling tightly over her back, "the boys" could keep quiet no longer, but fairly screamed and danced with delight.

From this very first moment, Charles Dickens took to the little dog, and made a pet of her; and it was he who gave her the name of Mrs. Bouncer. He delighted to see her out with the large dogs, because she looked "so preposterously small" by the side of them, and gave herself such airs with them. He had a peculiar voice and way of speaking for her, which she knew perfectly well, and would respond to at once, running to him from any part of the house or garden directly she heard the call.

To be stroked with a foot had great fascinations for Mrs. Bouncer; and Charles Dickens would often and often take off his boot of an evening, and sit stroking the little creature—while he read—for an hour together. Although there were times, I fear, when her sharp bark must have irritated him, there never was an angry word for Bouncer. He loved the dog, and was always greatly touched by the truly wonderful devotion to her mistress.—MAMIE DICKENS (His Daughter), in "Dickens With His Children," from "Some Noted Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of Our Time."



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A STREET IN MÔRET: *A Painting by Clifford Hall: Owned by William Strang*

FONTAINEBLEAU has a perennial attraction for painters. They have frequented the district ever since Théodore Rousseau settled in the village of Barbizon and founded the "school" of that name in the mid-years of the nineteenth century. A few miles away, also on the fringe of the forest, is Môret-sur-Loing. Here, a generation later, lived and worked Alfred Sisley; and here many students and followers gathered.

With its fortified gateways, its mills, winding street, ancient buildings and lovely views of the river, Môret is eminently paintable. It has remained almost unchanged since the great Impressionist's time. But an exhibition of pictures of the town would reveal many changes and developments in the technique of landscape painting in the last fifty years. The swing of the pendulum against the Impressionists' preoccupied study of the representation of light would be noted. As this was replaced by concentration on structure and form, there would be many geometrically simplified compositions. Some of the later landscapes would show that painters had succeeded in getting the atmospheric effects and charm of color, so typical of the nineteenth-century Impressionists, without sacrificing the formal beauty of three-dimensional designs.

Quite a number of English works would be found in such an exhibition. English painters have been influenced by French methods, recasting them individually. "A Street in Môret," by Clifford Hall, is near the contemporary end of French tradition. It is a realistic, yet conventional townscape. The street is clearly recognizable, but one notices that the composition is built up of geometrical shapes. The relative degrees of recession are faithfully recorded; it has depth. All the buildings are simplified, but they are precisely defined. The softly luminous effect of the summer evening light is striking. In the painting the sky is a deep, but atmospheric blue. The shadows on the buff-washed walls and pinkish roofs are mauve. The place is sun-baked. Green door and shutters on the right provide a pleasingly cool contrast of color. The painter has learnt something from the Impressionists, something from Cézanne; he has evolved his own modern style of expression and structural ideal.

КАК ИЗБАВИТЬСЯ ОТ СМЕРТНОГО ОБЕДНЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ГОВОРЯ о "научном толковании Писаний," которое "по настоящему начинается с начала Ветхого Завета," Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет на странице 501 книги текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Рассказы в Новом Завете более понятны, более близки нашему сердцу. Освещая их, Иисус показывает нам всю бедность нашего смертного существования, в тоже время обильно возмещая нужду и горе людей духовным приобретением." Не указывает—ли то, что ныне происходит в экономическом мире на "бедность нашего смертного существования"?

В течении веков материализм все усиливался, и все большее значение придавалось людьми материальным выгодам, имущественному положению, деятельности и развлечениям материалистического характера. Но с другой стороны так часто случалось, что все это не давало никакого удовлетворения, что несостоятельность материализма становилась очевидной. Вследствии этого многие люди обращались к единственному духовному источнику, ища в нем утешения и настоящего обогащения. "Не заботься о том, чтобы нажить богатство; оставь такие мысли твои. Устремишь глаза твои на него, и его уже нет; потому-что оно сделает себе крылья и . . . улетит к небу." Так пишет автор притч (23:4, 5). А Христос Иисус, нежный и мудрый учитель людей упрашивает их: "Собирайте себе сокровища на небе" (Матф. 6:20).

Когда очарование материального существования начинает выдыхаться и начинает притупляться интерес к поверхностной жизни и так называемые удовольствия становятся невыносимыми из за своей пустоты; когда даже наши обязанности начинают нам казаться утомительными и каждодневная жизнь становится в тягость; когда, наконец, чувство уныния начинает нашептывать: "к чему жить дальше, когда нет ничего ради чего стоило—бы жить,"—тогда наступает момент, когда следует прислушаться к голосу Спасителя, который настоятельно требует, чтобы мы собирали себе сокровища на небе, и доказали, что мы можем иметь эти небеса теперь на земле. "Не через грех или самоубийство, но путем *преодолевания* искушения и греха, мы сумеем избежать тягостность и зло смертного существования и достич небес—гармонии бытия," пишет Mrs. Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки в своей книге, "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 53).

Не есть-ли гармоничное существование то, о чем тоскует все человечество? И не более-ли чем верно и то, что в стремлении к этому люди действуют во всех направлениях за исключением правильного? Удаляться от своих собратьев и жить в уединении—далеко не разрешает проблемы стремления к более полной жизни. Все-же это есть шаг в правильном направлении, когда мы проводим некоторое время в уединении, обращаясь к Богу с горячей молитвой, прося Его, чтобы Он ввел нас в ту более обильную жизнь, о которой говорил Христос Иисус, даруя ее человечеству. Такие минуты дают нам чувство утешения.

Человек, созданый по образу и подобию Бога, духовен и ничто не может удовлетворять людей, кроме их природной атмосферы духовности. Мы должны поэтому пребывать в духовном царстве реального. В связи с этим тысячи людей нашли помощь, и утешение в изучении Христианской Науки, узнав, что человек никогда не изменялся, ибо он не мог пасть и утратить то высокое место, на которое он был поставлен Богом. Человек таков, каким его знает Бог, а Бог его знает духовным и совершенным. Человек имеет свое гармоничное существование в Боге.

Для того, что-бы использовать эти Христианско-Научные истины, необходимо основательное и проникновенное изучение Писаний вместе с книгой Science and Health, ибо таким образом мы узнаем правду о духовном совершенстве человека, что дает нам возможность это доказать. Для того, чтобы правильно начать, благодарный человек тотчас-же станет смотреть вокруг себя, ища возможности давать, и быть полезным и вежливым даже в самых простых соприкосновениях с людьми. Получать есть побудительная причина в жизни человеческой, ограничивающейся материальными интересами. Давать и служить благодаря за каждую для этого возможность—обогащает ежедневную жизнь счастливым смыслом жизни. Бог выражает Свои духовные качества через человека. Поэтому дружеский интерес к благополучию ближнего и нежное слово ободрения вызывает Христоподобную любовь и обогащает наш характер прекрасным чувством сознания своей полезности в согласии с волей Бога.

Мы также чувствуем горячую благодарность к Богу за то, что Он даровал нам—Своим возлюбленным сынам,—желание и умение давать, и за то, что Он дал человечеству, через Христианскую Науку откровение о более широкой жизни, жизни имеющей цель, богатой и обильной, жизни пробудившей в нас стремление к любви.

Mrs. Эдди придает большое значение силе и красоте духовной любви, отражающей любовь божественную. В своем послании к Матери Церкви (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, стр. 9) она пишет: "Любовные созвучия претворяют диссонансы в гармонию. Каждое условие требуемое великим Учителем, каждое выполненое им обещание были полны любви и духовности поощряя то состояние сознания, которое покидает грустные мотивы, так называемой, материальной жизни и становится Христоподобным."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A World in Miniature

THE English cottage is so much a part of the soil that a knowledge of geology is necessary to understand how the infinite variety of cottage, both in building and material, came into being.

England is blessed by being a tiny world in miniature. Every kind of scenery can be seen somewhere in England on a small scale. And just as so many widely divergent races have been amalgamated into what is today an Englishman, so the whole face of the country slowly changes as we journey through its length and breadth; mountain and valley, lakes and fells, moor, forest, hot and cold springs, sand dunes and fertile plains. Throughout the country mineral wealth lies buried. What strikes the visitor as he journeys through the ever-changing country is the harmony that exists between the cottages and the surroundings.

In their cottages we find a reflection of the people—even in the grim, solid cottages in the North, which, without being mean or squalid, seem to have a contempt for the beautiful. Hewn in great blocks of their native stone, they will long survive the cottages of the South, and although they have not the picturesqueness of the Kent and Sussex cottage, we find a harmony with the landscape, and one would not have them otherwise.

Our forefathers had no railways to transport slates from Wales, or wagon loads of bricks or beams of timber in a country that possessed good stone quarries. They were obliged to use the material in their own district which nature afforded, and what may have seemed a disadvantage was, in reality, a blessing. . . . A stone-producing district produced cottages of stone; where forests stood, timber construction is in evidence; chalk finds expression in plasterwork; the claylands exhibit the use of bricks. Each of these varied materials produced unpretentious examples of quiet and homely taste erected by the native craftsman of a sturdy and vigorous peasantry, and their great charm is not only their association with the past, but as examples of workmanship which exhibit the true principles of building; work showing much knowledge of the many conditions which make for good architecture. . . .

The cottage is the work of generations of unknown English workmen rather than of famous or clever individuals and was purely a communal affair. Nothing seems to have been imported. The builder found his material close at hand, and all the crafts of the local village seem to have been pressed into his service. Woodmen supplied timber from the woods or forest near by; the village carpenter worked the timber; the thatcher found the straw for the roofing; the ironwork was fashioned at the local smithy. . . .

The village blacksmith was not just the romantic creation Longfellow pictured. He had to be a man of parts and a true craftsman. Not only did the ironwork of the village pass through his hands, but he was able to produce the beautiful wrought ironwork of the great gates of the manor. In his spare time he would turn out quaint designs in hinges, doorknockers and fasteners.—W. S. PERCY, in "Strolling Through Cottage England." (London: Collins.)

The Remedy for Mortal Impoverishment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING of the "scientific interpretation of the Scriptures," which "properly starts with the beginning of the Old Testament," Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 501 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "the New Testament narratives are clearer and come nearer the heart. Jesus illumines them, showing the poverty of mortal existence, but richly recompensing human want and woe with spiritual gain." Are not recent developments in economic affairs evidencing "the poverty of mortal existence"?

For centuries, material gain, material pleasures, material possessions and activities, have assumed an aspect of increasing value in human reckoning; but, on the other hand, they have so frequently failed to satisfy that their poverty has become very apparent, and many individuals have turned to the one spiritual source for comfort and enrichment. "Labour not to be rich: cease from thine own wisdom. Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? for riches certainly make themselves wings," writes the author of Proverbs (23:4, 5). Whereas Christ Jesus, that tender and wise teacher of men, implores (Matthew 6:20), "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

When the fascinations of material living wear off; when frivolities pall, and so-called pleasure becomes unbearable because of its emptiness; when even duties seem wearying, and the daily round becomes burdensome, so that a sense of discouragement whispers, "Why continue living when there is nothing worth living for," then is the time to heed the Saviour's urging to lay up treasures in heaven, and to demonstrate that heaven can be enjoyed right here. "Not through sin or suicide, but by *overcoming* temptation and sin, shall we escape the weariness and wickedness of mortal existence, and gain heaven, the harmony of being," writes Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 53 of "Miscellaneous Writings."

Is it not harmonious being for which all humanity is longing? And is it not only too true that its achievement is sought in every direction but the right one? To withdraw from one's fellowmen and live in seclusion is in itself far from offering a solution to the quest for a fuller life. Yet, it is a step in the right direction to spend some time in solitude, turning to God in earnest prayer, and asking His guidance into that more abundant life which Christ Jesus declared he had come to bestow on mankind. From such moments there will be experienced a sense of comfort.

Man, created in the image and likeness of God, is spiritual, and nothing can satisfy men except their native atmosphere of spirituality. One must, then, dwell in the spiritual realm of the real; and here is where thousands have found help and solace in the study of Christian Science, learning that man has never changed since he could not fall from that high position in which God has placed him. Man is as God knows him—spiritual and perfect. Man has his harmonious being in God.

In order to profit by these Christianly scientific truths, a thorough and consecrated study of the Scriptures, together with Science and Health, is requisite; for thus one gains the understanding of the truth about man's spiritual perfection which enables one to prove it. To make a right beginning, the thankful individual will at once begin to look around for opportunities to give, to be helpful, and to be courteous in even the simplest everyday contacts with others. To get is the incentive in a humanly circumscribed life of material interests; whereas to give and to serve, grateful for every opportunity, enriches daily living with a happy reason for existing. God expresses His own spiritual qualities through man. Hence, the friendly interest in one's neighbor's well-being and the kindly word of encouragement evoke Christlike love and enrich one's own nature with a happy sense of usefulness in accord with the will of God.

Fervent gratitude to God, too, will be experienced for having bestowed upon us, as His beloved sons, the desire and the ability to give; and for having given to humanity, through Christ and Christian Science, the revelation of a larger life, a life with a purpose, rich and abundant, with a renewed awakening to love.

Mrs. Eddy placed great stress on the power and the fineness of spiritual love, which reflects the divine. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 she writes (p. 9): "Loving chords set discords in harmony. Every condition implied by the great Master, every promise fulfilled, was loving and spiritual, urging a state of consciousness that leaves the minor tones of so-called material life and abides in Christlikeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Preference

WRENS may break their throats with song
from maples scarlet-feathered,
and whitethroats from the green-flushed hill
proclaim that winter's weathered,
but I like best the one-song-bird
among these avalanches—
a robin shaking out his heart
in rainy apple branches.

FRANCES FROST

Hemlocks in Snow

IN THIS hollow
There were secret thrush and swallow
Whose flight was long.
There was song.
Was this silence then to follow?

In this thicket
There were toad and dusty cricket,
And the bee, a singing arrow,
In this hollow green and narrow,
Hid from sparrow,
Hid from swallow.
Was this silence then to follow?

The hemlocks bow with snow.
Blue and white the shadows flow.

CHARLES MALAM

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AND
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With
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Page 12

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1937 ★★

Eastman Asks U.S. Rule For All Carriers

Extension of Regulations Urged to Cope With New Problems

Advances Cited

I. C. C. Member Warns of Return to Ruinous Competition

Federal regulation of transportation, so bitterly opposed when first applied to railroads but now welcomed by carriers, should be extended to cover the entire field of transportation, including water and air, Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission from 1915 to 1919 under a Democratic and a Republican Governor, and before that Amherst fellow at South End House, Mr. Eastman advised Bostonian friends at the second transportation conference-luncheon that the commission's jurisdiction should be extended "because the transportation system cannot be dealt with intelligently and well except as a unit."

Centralized Control

"Every form of transportation is vital to the good of the country and has its place," Mr. Eastman said, "but they are all interrelated. The parts of the machine must be made to work smoothly together, and progress in co-ordination will come faster if control is centralized in one place."

The three railroads serving New England were represented at the head table. Vice-President Howard M. Biscoe of the Boston & Albany sat there, with President Edward S. French of the Boston & Maine and President Howard S. Palmer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

The former Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation warned of a pronounced trend toward revival of the ruinous conditions of competition that prompted establishment of the commission 50 years ago.

Indications of it are seen, he said, in the drive of the railroads to weaken the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act which prohibits charging less for a long haul than for a short haul over the same line or route without permission of the commission.

Cites Motor Carriers

In the motor carrier field—an industry just emerging from infancy—rates and practices are in a state of confusion and chaos, Mr. Eastman declared. Chiselling operators are demoralizing the industry, and investigation of rates of motor carriers right here in New England looms as a result, he said.

The Motor Truck Rate Bureau of Massachusetts has petitioned the I. C. C. for an investigation of the rates and asks that they be fixed by the commission, Mr. Eastman said.

Motor carriers as a rule welcome regulation, evidenced by hearty co-operation from the bulk of them, under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, Mr. Eastman pointed out. Unlike railroad regulation, which developed slowly, the Motor Carrier Act suddenly imposed a full-brown system of regulation on a form of transportation which was just emerging from infancy.

Different Problem

Motor carriers are much different from rail transportation. There are many thousands of bus and truck operators scattered all over the country, a large part of whom operate only a single vehicle. Most of them were utterly unaccustomed to regulation, at least of that description, he said.

First of three outstanding developments in transportation today, as seen by Mr. Eastman, is the "amazing mechanical development" which is continuing at breath-taking rate. "Results have been most spectacular in the air transport field and will continue to be so," he said.

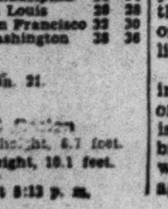
"No form of transportation can hope to compete with it in speed, and much of the disadvantage to which weather conditions give rise will be overcome and sooner than we expect.

"Railroad transportation was once by no means as safe as it is now. Development of highway transpor-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight and early Friday, becoming colder late Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; below freezing Friday night; moderate southeasterly, becoming variable and shifting to north and northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably snow or rain Friday; warmer in south portions; colder Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds becoming northeast or east Friday, and overcast weather, probably rain over the south portion tonight and Friday and rain or snow over the north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	30	Minneapolis	-4	-8
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	22	22	New York	38	34
Denver	-8	-8	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	-22	-22	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	68	66	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	6	6	San Francisco	32	30
Los Angeles	36	36	Washington	38	36
Miami	74	72			

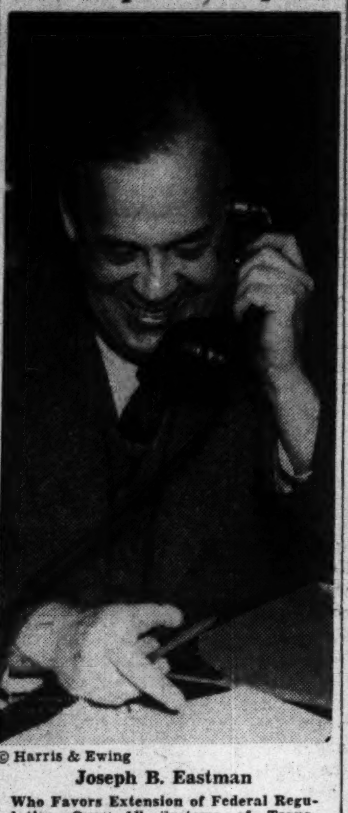
A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 21.
B—Minimum Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:20 p. m.; height, 6.7 feet.
Friday, 6:44 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

Transport Expert



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Joseph B. Eastman

Who Favors Extension of Federal Regulation Over All Systems of Transportation

Some Gains Seen In U. S.-Japan Cotton Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 21—If current indications at the meeting between the American and Japanese cotton spinners are to be taken at face value, American cotton mills are going to face the problem of increasing Japanese competition for some time to come.

Although the representatives from the two countries discussed various aspects of the situation until 10 o'clock last night, the goal sought by Americans of voluntary and substantial restriction by Japan on its cotton goods exports to the United States seemed further off today than before the conference opened.

In two phases of the negotiations, however, some progress appeared to have been made. One such item promised a measure of relief to American mills turning out bleached cotton tissues of the type commonly used for handkerchiefs. New Bedford, Massachusetts is a center for such material.

Last year that type material constituted about four fifths of the total exported by Japan, and when the United States added up its cotton goods consumption figures it found that nearly 40 per cent of its bleached cotton tissues had come from Nippon.

Handkerchief Exports

For this reason the American delegation of five men, headed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, was particularly eager to gain promises that handkerchief exports would be limited.

The exact amount of the exports to be stipulated has not yet been determined, but it is known that the Americans would like to have it placed somewhere near the 1935 mark, when Japan exported 2,733,817 dozen handkerchiefs to the United States.

The second item of encouragement, so far as the American delegation is concerned, lies in the agreement of the Japanese to establish a permanent commission with members from both countries to iron out textile differences.

It was reported here that the Japanese delegates have been adamant in refusing to consider limitation of exports of types of goods other than

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Boston Moves Against Curley in Court Action

Boston News Today

Bill in Equity Filed in Secret

Greatest secrecy surrounded the reasons back of the filing of a bill in equity today against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, twice unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

This action in Suffolk Superior Court, brought by the City of Boston against the two political figures and party associates, was immediately made inaccessible to the public.

Papers in the case were impounded by Judge Harold Williams, who set the return date as Feb. 1.

The bill was filed by Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley.

Mr. Foley filed the bill in person and then conferred with Judge Williams, from whom he obtained an order of notice that he had requested the court to impound the papers until the return date, adding to the mystery.

Mr. Foley declined to discuss grounds for the suit.

Hopes for Skiing Up and Down Again

Hopes of winter sports enthusiasts raised by the snow last night, were shortlived. Weather forecasts announcing the end of the warm spell yesterday proved to be wrong.

The snow which began to fall in Boston soon after dark reached a precipitation of one inch, but by 10 p. m. had begun to alternate with rain and by 3:30 a. m. had definitely turned to the latter, producing slush on the ground.

The thermometer, which stood at the freezing point at midnight, rose to 37 degrees by 7:30 a. m.—a temperature warmer than that experienced this morning at Pacific coast points. Los Angeles was one degree colder than the Boston mark, San Francisco shivered with 32 degrees, and Portland, Ore., with 18.

The forecast issued today by G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, is "Rain and warmer tonight and early Friday. Lowest temperature tonight in upper thirties. Below freezing Friday night."

Security Act Test In Appeals Court

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday took under advisement the question of the constitutionality of the unemployment compensation sections of the New Deal's Social Security program.

Appearing for the Government, Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, maintained that the Federal tax on employers of eight or more persons is for the general revenue, is a genuine excise, is uniform, is not arbitrary, capricious nor lacking in due process, and is not a violation of the Tenth Amendment.

Edward F. McClennen, representing George P. Davis of Waltham, who brought the first test case against the act, held that the Social Security program is not social and does not give security. He further argued that Congress is attempting to induce the states to pass unemployment compensation legislation under the act that they otherwise would not pass.

Title 9 of the act was held constitutional last month by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney, who refused to grant Mr. Davis' request for an injunction to keep the Boston and Maine Railroad from paying the employers' tax of 1 per cent.

Dever Is Fourth Governor in Week

The third person this week to step into the shoes of the Governor of Massachusetts is Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who became acting Governor this morning.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley left the State on Tuesday to attend the inauguration ceremonies in Washington. Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly automatically took his place.

But yesterday Mr. Kelly was unable to leave his home—and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook became acting Governor.

Today Mr. Kelly was still confined to his home and Mr. Cook was called out of the State, making the Attorney General acting Governor.

Women of Boston Led Men in Gifts

That the women of Boston have been more generous than the men in making gifts and bequests in the public interest during the years from 1932 to 1935, is shown by a survey just completed by the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges. Boston is the only one of six cities surveyed in which this was the case. In the others—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York and Chicago, male generosity is well ahead in dollars and cents, at least.

The Boston women were not so much interested as were their sisters in other cities, in education, relief, reform, health, arts and recreation. Contributions for religious purposes were their chief concern. For instance, whereas in Philadelphia, women gave $6,140,573 to education and $1,692,689 for religious purposes, Boston women gave $2,700,000 for the latter and only $1,057,600 for education. Again for organized relief the Philadelphians contributed $2,203,059 and the Bostonians only $561,500.

Boston men, however, did not follow the lead of the women. While the latter were giving their $2,700,000 for religious purposes, the men contributed only $338,000—but to education they gave $3,207,000. Philadelphia men followed their example in displaying most interest in education—with gifts and bequests totaling $25,284,782. Education also proved most attractive to New Yorkers.

Men of other cities, however, varied in their most popular choice. In Baltimore, men gave most to health projects, and women to education. In Chicago, men and women both chose reform movements. In Washington organized relief claimed the lion's share of male contributions, while as in Boston, women favored religious organizations.

The Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges, which made this survey, represents Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley groups. Its purpose is, through public information, to increase the endowment of these colleges.

New Seamen Act Goes Into Effect

Although the much-discussed "continuous discharge books" for seamen are required to be in use today under the provisions of the Copeland Act, Shipping Commissioner Leo O'Brien stated this morning their distribution is far from completed.

He thought it probable that the date of enforcement of this feature of the act might be deferred until all seaman are provided with these books recording their service for the convenience of both employers and themselves. But, as yet, no word to this effect has been received from Washington.

So far about 2500 of the books have been distributed in Boston, together with 3500 of the certificates qualifying holders of books for the different positions they are able to fill. Books are still being issued at the rate of about 150 a day as crews return to port with their ships.

Striking seaman have objected strongly to the books, fearing—without reason—it is declared by authorities—that their participation in strikes will be noted in the records.

CIO Campaign Gets Setback In Worcester

Little Progress Reported in Steel Organization Drive

Shoe Trade Cool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21—The possibility of strikes in New England industrial centers, which seemed imminent two weeks ago when Worcester was selected as the announced testing ground for organizing New England mass-production workers by the Committee on Industrial Organization, grew remote today as CIO organizers were reported discouraged over their inability to interest any substantial number of Worcester workers in the aims of the organization.

Selected as the center point in New England for organization work because of its diversified industries and its thousands of workers, Worcester in the past two weeks has given the CIO two rather serious setbacks.

Drive Starts in Steel

Some 15,000 workers engaged in steel manufacturing, especially the 5000 men employed in the four Worcester plants of the American Steel & Wire Co., were singled out as the starting point among Worcester mass-production workers. About 200 volunteer CIO workers started to contact these workers. But with the exception of a small number of steel workers, the CIO advocates were said not only to have been coolly received, but in some instances were even roughly handled.

A number of employees of the American Steel reported to officials they were being pestered and threatened. They claimed the threats were to the effect that unless they joined the CIO, they would not be allowed to work later on when the CIO had established a closed shop.

Steel officials issued a notice to employees assuring them they were being subjected to misleading statements, promising them the continuance of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, and asserting the company would continue to maintain the highest wage scale conditions would permit.

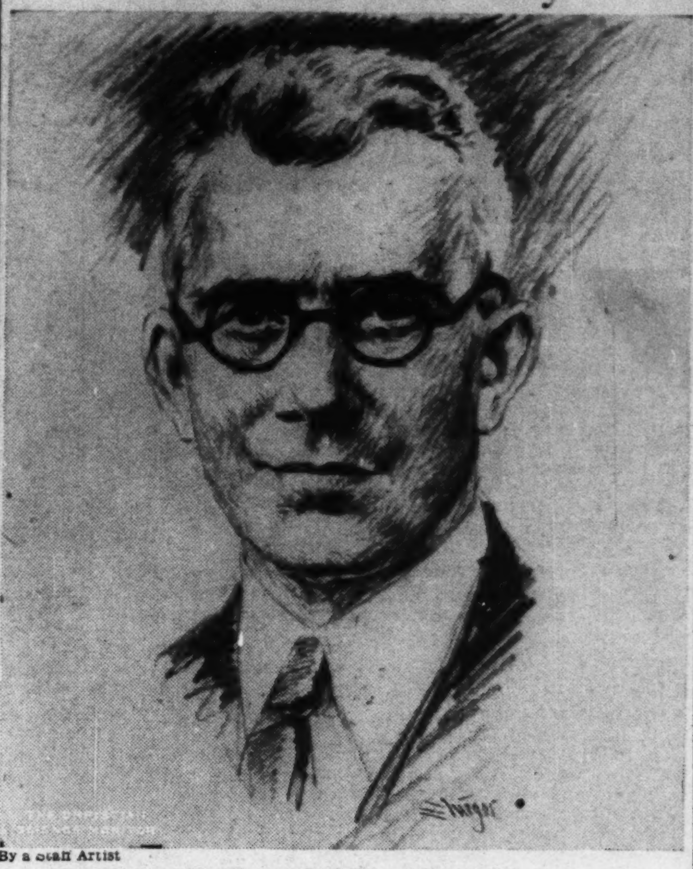
Second Setback

The second setback came when the H. H. Brown Shoe Company, Inc., 45 Grand street, closed its plant on Jan. 16, following the refusal of about 100 employees to return to work after officials of the company had assured them that a raise would be granted as soon as business conditions permitted.

When the striking employees announced they had affiliated with the CIO and would immediately start to organize their 800 fellow workers who had remained on the job, the company, anticipating the possibility of a sit-down strike, decided to close down the plant, announcing that, if necessary, the company was prepared to move its plant to another state.

This move on the part of the company was generally viewed in Worcester as a challenge on the part of industry to the CIO. On Wednesday, the fourth day of the lockout, a conference was held between representatives of the striking employees and the management, following which General Manager Ray W. Heffernan of the company announced the employees had agreed to return to work under the same conditions prevailing previous to the strike. The plant reopened on the twenty-first with all former employees back on the job.

Wild Flowers His Hobby



By a Staff Artist

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont

Savings Banks Seek Mortgage Time Extension

Massachusetts savings banks are losing several millions of dollars in first-class mortgage investments through a state law providing that such banks may write these mortgages for only a three-year period, leading Massachusetts bankers declared today before the legislative committee for banks and banking.

They appeared to favor a bill, filed by the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, to allow savings banks to write first mortgages extending over an indefinite period.

It was explained at the state banking department, following the hearing, that savings banks now practically extend these mortgages for an unlimited time under a policy whereby they may demand full payment at any time.

The proposed law would allow savings banks to follow the co-operative bank plan of writing mortgages for 12, 13 to 20 year periods with set annual payments.

Rutherford E. Smith, president of the association, argued that large New York insurance companies unhampered by a claim limit provision, are scouring this district for good mortgage prospects. He was joined by several other bankers in urging the new law.

* * *

The concerted drive to obtain permission to rent automobiles and bicycles on Sunday was started by a group of legislators and dealers before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today.

During the last year when bicycles regained public favor it was discovered that a law existed prohibiting the renting of bicycles on Sunday. Immediately legislation was filed to repeal the law. Today was the first hearing on the three proposed bills.

Harry B. Putnam, former Senator from Westfield, pointed out that Westfield is the home of the nation's bicycle industry where a huge plant is operating 24 hours a day, turning out 1700 bicycles daily to meet the increased demands. He argued that Sunday is often the only day on which many people can rent bicycles for a ride.

Former Representative George

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Governor Aiken Trod Floral Path To State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 21—Kings have long trod flower-bestrewn roads to their thrones, but it remained for George D. Aiken, Vermont's farmer governor, a Republican, to not only pursue a flowery path to the chief executive's chair but to grow the flowers as well.

It was the 40 or 50 addresses a year on "wild flowers," delivered during the years of his political novitiate, before women's clubs and church and civic societies in the 200 small towns of Vermont that blossomed into votes in the primary three-way fight last September.

When Republican voters poured in from the valley and back-hill towns it was the unassuming nurseryman, so like many of themselves, that they remembered when they entered the polling booths. They knew he was well versed in affairs of state government. His activities as town representative, county senator and lieutenant governor were well publicized over a half dozen years. But the man who had met so many of them on the level of their own rural life was the man for whom they voted.

Youngest in Office

So George D. Aiken at 44 was elected governor, the youngest to hold the office in the history of the Green Mountain State. Probably no other had been more characteristic of those virtues of thrift, frugality and rugged individualism which for a century and a half have been popularly associated with the typical Vermonter.

It was only by careful, frugal living he nursed his first borrowed $100 to where it now represents one of the largest nurseries in New England. That first venture into finance was in 1912. The lender was George M. Darrow, now senior entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Young Aiken started raising raspberries and in 1914 had one of the largest cultivated acreages in New England. He spread out into shrubbery and then into flowers.

In his early years on his father's farm he had been a nature lover and a keen student of Vermont flora. He developed this hobby and turned it into practical use by intensive experimentation and about a decade ago began cultivation of Vermont species of wild flowers, such as fringed Gentian and Trailing Arbutus.

Products of the Aiken Nurseries, now covering 500 acres, are shipped annually to every state in the Union and as far away as New Zealand and western China.

Governor Aiken is recognized as an authority on wild flowers and his book "Pioneering With Wild Flowers" has had wide sale. Similarly another book, "Pioneering With Fruits and Berries," is now in the hands of his publishers and about ready for distribution. During his years as an horticulturist he found time to contribute to many of the best-known publications of the industry.

Parelleling his success as a nurseryman, he has kept in the ranks of the dirt farmers and his herd of registered jerseys is one of the best in the State. Rather than enter the competitive Boston milk market, he has specialized in selling cream, using the skim to feed calf replacements for his herd. While other farmers depend on the grain from the West and groan under the monthly bills, Governor Aiken raises most of his grain on the farm.

Little Red School

His education was started in the little red school house—it was really red—at Putney West Hill where his parents moved soon after his birth in Dummerston on Aug. 20, 1892. He later went to Brattleboro high school, commuting daily a distance of 15 miles in each direction, sometimes walking five miles to Putney station and often going the whole distance "on foot." He spent his summers working on the farm. His principal delight in those days, he says, was fishing with a cut pole and a half-cent hook. His chief dislike, he confesses, was peddling vegetables to "fussy housewives."

Boyhood Sundays and holidays were spent tramping the woods and hills, making first-hand acquaintance with wild life and studying the varieties and habits of the flowers.

His modest home in Putney houses

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Bill in Maine Asks Multiple Pension Taxes

Proposed Measure Would Tap Many Sources Including Incomes Over $2000

Need $5,000,000

Revenue Would Give $30 a Month to All Those Over 65 Years

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—An old-age pension bill, the funds for which would be obtained from multiple sources—including a state income tax—was introduced in the Maine Legislature today by Representative William P. Donahue (D) of Biddeford.

Representative Donahue said he estimated the income derived under his bill would approximate $5,000,000 annually, which would be earmarked for old-age pensions.

All persons more than 65 years old would receive an income of $30 a month, irrespective of dependency. The bill also provided for an appropriation of $200,000 for each of the next two years from "general funds," and would take $700,000 annually from the profits made on sales of liquor in state stores.

Tax on Hotel Rooms

An annual $2 tax on each hotel room rented to the public and a $5 levy on each "summer camp" also would be imposed.

Another provision would increase the State's share of commissions on pools of all pari-mutuel contributions from 3½ per cent to 8½ per cent and provide for the allotment of 80 per cent of such receipts to old-age pensions.

The bill would legalize games of skill, slot machines and beano games and provide an annual license fee of $500 payable by each distributor and an annual $100 fee for each machine accessible to the public.

A tax of 75 per cent of all interest, in excess of 1½ per cent, collected by small loan agencies also would be levied.

Levy on Buses

Motor vehicles entering the state and carrying passengers for hire or merchandise would pay from 1½ to 3 cents a mile from the "port of entry" to the destination or place of leaving the state, according to the gross weight and the load.

The bill would increase the retail store license fees on a sliding scale, and all money collected, exclusive of administration expenses, would be added to the old age pension fund.

Income Tax Provisions

The income tax section of the bill provides for a tax of 1½ per cent on incomes derived through employment, trade profession or business in excess of $2000.

Allowed exemptions under this phase of the measure would include $1000 for husband or wife, and $250 for each child or parent dependent upon the taxpayer.

Taxes on income from bonds, notes and dividends would range from 1 per cent on less than $5000 to 6 per cent on all in excess of $5000. This section of the bill provided for exemptions such as the bonds and notes of federal and state governments, and stock dividends paid in new stock.

Partnerships, associations or trusts would pay an annual tax of 6 per cent on income derived from their property, if received by an inhabitant of the state.

Annuities would be taxed at the rate of 1½ per cent.

Profits in purchases or sale of intangible personal property would be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Maine Group Puts Quoddy Issue Right Into the President's Lap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The very first congressional or political group to see President Roosevelt in his second term was the Maine delegation, headed by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, which conferred with the Executive at length today about what the Pine Tree State may expect from the Federal Government in the next four years.

The future of the Passamaquoddy tide-power project—as enthuisastically supported by the President as it is favored by the Maine delegation, was the first object of concern. The Maine group, recalling the President's campaign assurances at Quoddy itself that the project would be completed, is asking when and how. Privately, they believe they have assurances that the project will be built, and that the President will manage to get the necessary authorizations from Congress.

One proposed method is for the army engineers, who were charged with the project, to make a new, comprehensive, and of course favoring report. On the basis of this report, the President could ask Congress to authorize the project through a simple resolution, and the impression is that the new Democratic majorities, plus a united front from the five Republican members of Congress from Maine, might put the project over. The Maine delegation is hoping that the President will place the project on his "must" list, despite the fact that "must" legislation was one of the major targets of Republican campaign attack.

The Maine delegation in Washington, augmented by the presence of newly installed Governor Barrows, is making a systematic appeal to all branches of the Federal Government with relations in the State. A full agenda, listing the points of contact between Maine and Washington, was prepared. The delegation is making the rounds of relevant offices: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Harold L. Ickes, PWA, Harry L.Hopkins, relief, and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

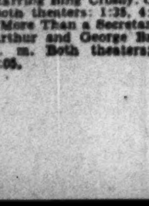
COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.



BOSTON—James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:53 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:41, 10:19. Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge. Al Trahan with Lady Yukona Cameron.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

UPTOWN — "The Man I Marry," with Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan and "Skeets" Gallagher. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," featuring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen and others. 1:10, 4:10, 7, 10.

TREMONT—Loretta Young and Robert Taylor in "Private Number." 10:29 a. m., 1:37, 4:35, 7:06, 10:04. Also "The Lady Consents," with Ann Harding. 9:15, 11:57 a. m., 2:13, 5:21, 8:29.

UNIVERSITY—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Isle of Fury," with Humphrey Bogart and Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

MODERN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny and Martha Raye. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow "The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Spain in Revolt." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 2, 5, 8:05.

EXETER—Stuart Irwin and Betty Furness in "All American Chump." 2:07, 5, 7:55. Also "Dr. Bull," with Will Rogers. 3:35, 6:20, 9:15.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Preview tonight 10 p. m. of "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pearl of Pacific," "In Old Wyoming," "Where There's a Will," "An Ounce of Invention," "Ladies' Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger conducting. John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Einar Hansen, violinist; Jeannette Giguere, pianist. "Reminiscences of Italy," by Paul Allen. Paintings by Rosalie Manning. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

PAINE HALL (Music Building, Harvard College)—First concert in the Mozart series of chamber music by the Chardon String Quartet. 8:30.

REPERTORY HALL—Composers' Forum-Laboratory, featuring Dr. Henry Hadley. Forum String Quartet and Eleanor Steber. 264 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Arthur C. Pillsbury on "Miracles of Nature." Illustrated. 7:15.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—R. Y. Jennings on "International Affairs." Music, movies. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:45.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ancient Gems" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE — Eunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Bennett Named Prisons Head; Bates Quits to Run Boys' Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—James V. Bennett of Providence, R. I., was named Director of the Bureau of Federal Prisons today by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. Mr. Bennett succeeds Sanford Bates, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, and Director of the Bureau since 1930. Mr. Bates resigned earlier this morning, to become executive director of the Boys' Club of America, Inc.

Director Bennett has been with the bureau since 1925, serving as one of the assistant directors, and as commissioner of prison industries.

Earlier today the Attorney General made public a letter to Mr. Bates from President Roosevelt, which said that "in common with all who are familiar with your work in the Department of Justice, I sincerely regret that the Administration is to be deprived of the fine public service you have rendered with such marked distinction." The letter added:

"The type of work you are about to undertake is of vital importance and presents a congenial task for which, in every way, you are abundantly qualified."

Likewise expressing regret at the resignation, Mr. Cummings wrote that "the federal prison system, of which we are all so justly proud, has, under your competent guidance, reached a high degree of efficiency; and those who follow you in its management will best honor you by striving to maintain the standards you have set."

Calvin Coolidge, when Governor of Massachusetts, appointed Mr. Bates Commissioner of Correction in December, 1919. Appointed to the federal prison division of the Department of Justice under President Hoover in 1929, he immediately began reorganization of federal prison administration. A year later he became Director of Federal Prisons.

Under his direction, the number of federal prisons has grown from six to 22 institutions, a federal parole and probation system has been inaugurated, and federal prison service has been placed on a career basis.

Son Says Coolidge Felt Out of Step In 'These Times'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21 (AP)—John Coolidge, son of the thirtieth President of the United States, has broken a long silence on political affairs. Here from New Haven to attend the New Haven Railroad Club dinner, Mr. Coolidge disregarded a self-imposed four-year rule against interviews to talk of his father. He said his father told him, just before he passed on, "that he did not feel he belonged to these times."

The young man also disclosed that Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover never became close personally.

"Father and Herbert Hoover," he said, "were so reserved neither could really get to know the other. Father was a great admirer of Hoover, but he was, I know, perturbed by the way things went in the Hoover Administration."

Stanchly Republican, John Coolidge has preferred to remain away from active politics, yet he believes all young men should take "an active interest in the political scene."

"If the need arose," he added, "I would take part in party affairs, but I think that I became rather fed up with politics because I got it from father and from my father-in-law" (former Governor Trumbull of Connecticut).

The younger Coolidge has no fears for the future of the Republican party, pointing out that it polled 18,000,000 votes in 1936, nor is he too much impressed by President Roosevelt's tremendous electoral vote last fall.

"Don't forget," he said, "that father received a greater percentage of the popular vote than any other President."

President Roosevelt he describes as "most charming and affable," but the New Deal? Well, he for one can't see eye to eye with it.

Hopes for Peace in Europe Pinned on League of Nations

Designating the League of Nations as the best guarantee of future European peace, Sir Arthur Willert, last night discussed England's relationship to the present European crisis in his address at the School of Politics in Foreign Affairs conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

He stated that he still adhered to the so-called Western School of thought in England, which favors a return to the League. He added, however, that the United States did not need it, having implemented practically all the policies that lie behind the League of Nations at the Buenos Aires conference. He denied the League had failed in the Ethiopian invasion. England, he indicated, missed its opportunity by not warning Mussolini that sanctions would be invoked if he took the Manchurian incident as a precedent. It was his opinion that such a warning would have deterred Il Duce.

Foreign Policy

He explained that England's main economic concern was continental Europe. "We do far more trade with a small state like Holland, than with China and Japan combined," he said. "I will admit at once there is nothing altruistic about our foreign policy. We want peace and prosperity for the world, as well as for ourselves, so that we can exist comfortably. It is important that everybody should have a much money as possible to buy our commodities."

With a form of prewar alignment in Europe, an explosive, force-preaching Germany, bordered on the east by a nervous Russia, the west by an apprehensive France, and with Italy in the south logically in the German camp, he described Great Britain as "twittering in the background, nervous and, to my mind, far too much aloof; preaching and not doing very much."

Germany's plan in the current checkerboard diplomacy, he averred, was to "encircle the encirclers." "The main object of German policy," he declared, "is to separate the British and the French from the Russians, while posing in the United States and other parts of the world as a champion against communism. They have made quite some progress with their propaganda, which I think largely accounts for our Alice-Through-the-Looking-Glass non-intervention policy in Spain. In France now if anything goes wrong, it's blamed on Russia or communism. Germany wants France encircled by three fascist countries. Already she has carried out a similar policy on her eastern front, by her treaty with Japan, thus making Russia uncomfortable."

He expressed the opinion that it had been a mistake for England to follow a non-intervention policy in the Spanish situation.

"If we had followed the ordinary course," he maintained, "and allowed the Spanish Government to buy all the arms they wanted, I think they would have crushed Franco and his lot before the Germans and Italians got ready to assist him. If a fascist regime is setablished in Spain it is difficult to see how our defense policy can fail to have been vitiated. It will make the Mediterranean much less safe for us and will compromise to some extent our other route to the Far East, around the Cape of Good Hope."

The strife in Spain and its connection with trade in the Mediterranean formed the chief topic of the morning sessions of the school. After outlining events in Spain leading up to the present situation, Dr. Frank Edward Manuel, a former lecturer on history at Harvard University, described the conflict as no longer a Spanish civil war but as a "foreign invasion."

England's Place in Problem

Much, he said, depended on England, which had early in the conflict appeared quite anti-Loyalist, but had begun to change its attitude when Franco reached Madrid. Discussing German intervention, he said it was not fully realized how early that began, at least it had been at work as far back as last March. He traced the beginning of the rebellion to the reaction to the new Republic's defiance of the privileged classes, the nobility, the great financiers and the Roman Catholic clergy.

"It was a normal reaction on the part of the church," he added, "but if the church has sacrificed some of its financial power it might in the end have gained in spiritual power and had the support of the Spanish people, which it failed to retain. Spain before the World War had the highest rate of illiteracy in western Europe. The Roman Catholic forces did not permit secular education. There were practically no middle-class intellectuals until after the war, when western European ideas came in, and the peasants came in contact with city people. They began to question, and the intellectuals joined them.

"The establishment of schools and universities on the part of the state did not meet with the sympathy of the clergy. Their privileges were at stake. Industrial problems were enlarged, with the help of the financiers. The clergy, the industrialists and the financiers, combining to put an end to the republican form of government, succeeded in winning an election in 1933. The clergy preached that the Republic was Communist and gave the people the whole standard run of propaganda, and in 1936 you had a clerical-Fascist regime. You know, it is so easy to arouse even an American audience by the words 'Red' or 'Communist.' Look at all the 'Red Government' talk on the part of the 'Yellow Press.' Yet no foreign group can really arouse a movement in any country unless it has a natural support among the native population."

Results of Victory

Victory for General Franco, he indicated, would be impossible without the full support of German and Italian forces. Triumph for the loyalists he said would mean the institution of a socialized democracy in Spain, giving all the vital elements of its national existence free play.

Dr. Donald Cope McKay, instructor in history at Harvard University, speaking at the morning session, also brought out the danger to British interests entailed in the current strife. He stressed the importance to Great Britain of protecting her position in the Near East and of her sea routes or "life line" of Empire. "If Franco wins in Spain," he said, "and sets up some kind of Clerico-Franco regime, he will be indebted to Germany and Italy for the victory; he will then in case of war undoubtedly cooperate with Italy in the Mediterranean."

At the afternoon meeting Josef Hanc, Czechoslovakian Consul in New York, discussing the struggle for influence in the Danubian basin by Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia and Roumania, said that more than ever the democracies realize that they must be disciplined, that is, that they must know what they want and be capable of making decisions as resolutely as the dictatorships. His address was followed by one by Dr. Robert Valeur, a lecturer in the Department of Government, Columbia University, on the political and economic scene in France.

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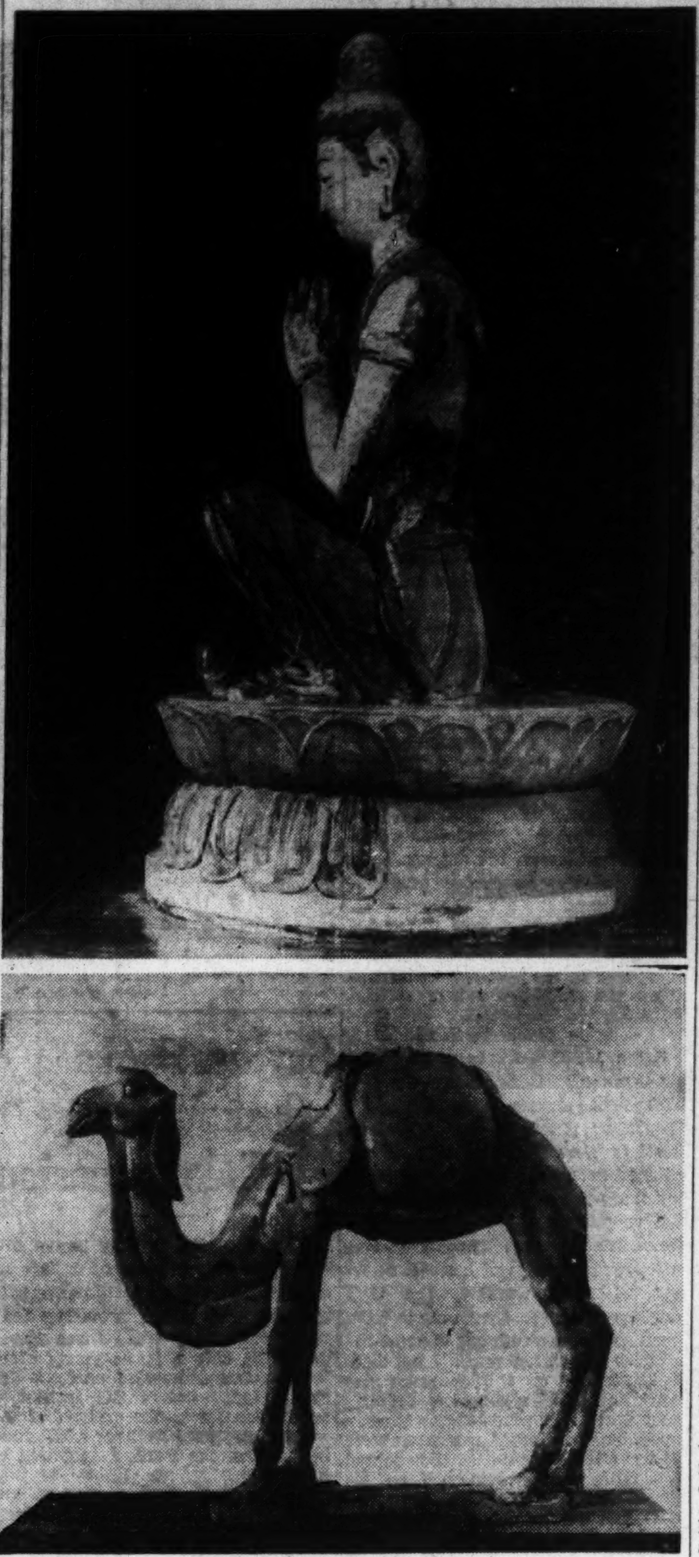
Chinese Art Dates Far Back



Courtesy Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University

Samples of Early Chinese Art

Top—Life-Size Adoring Budhisattva of Eighth Century
Bottom—Camel Figurine of T'ang Pottery From Hoyt Collection

New Oriental Art Treasures Are on View at Fogg Museum

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21—Complete rearrangement of the treasures in the Oriental department of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, enables the public to view with greater profit and enjoyment a number of objects previously shown, as well as to study some pieces which have just been brought from storage. It calls attention also to certain rare sculptures, paintings and ceramic relics representative of Eastern culture at its height.

From the Fogg Museum Expedition of 1923, along China's western trade route, under the leadership of Langdon Warner who is keeper of the Oriental department, came the priceless works discovered in a sealed-up library of a Buddhist monastery at Tun Huang. In this sanctuary in the cave chapels on the borders of Turkestan were found the wall paintings of the early T'ang Dynasty—the Golden Age of art in China.

Has No Rival Anywhere

The life-size, clay polychrome figure of a bodhisattva has no rival in either American or European collections. This Tiang treasure of the eighth or ninth century, representing a period when China opened its doors, as it never has done since, to the influences of western Asia, when trade was carried on with India, Persia, Turkey and Syria, is a magnificent example of Buddhist art as China produced it from the background of its own traditions after assimilating the Indian formulae based on the philosophies of Gautama Buddha.

A bodhisattva, according to such teaching, is a human being who has passed through successive stages of existence, progressing to the point where he is ready to enter Nirvana, but forgoes that bliss until the salvation of the whole world can be accomplished. Thus he is a kind of genius of compassion in the Buddhist group of deities.

Painting of Early Pilgrim

Beside the clay bodnisattva in the museum are small, hollow figures of dried lacquer considered extremely important documents of the same period in China.

Among the rich collection of the cave chapels at Tun Huang, which included Buddhist texts and records dealing with Nestorian Christianity, the Fogg expedition discovered a valuable painting showing the famous T'ang traveler, Hsüan Tsang, returning in 645 from India, whither he set out in 629 for the purpose of studying and translating the Sanskrit gospels. The painting of this Buddhist pilgrim, executed two centuries after his death, portrays him wearing a large, shady, traveler's hat, carrying the customary crooked staff in his hand and a Turkestan knife in his belt, and bearing on his back the precious scrolls he had fetched back for scholarly research.

Democrat Heads Delaware

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21 (AP)—Delaware inaugurated Jan. 19 its first Democratic Governor in 36 years, with Richard C. McMullen taking over the office held for the last eight years by Republican C. Douglass Buck.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Concert of Old Music

Putnam Aldrich, harpsichordist, and Alfred Zighera, viola da gambist, made their annual appearance in Jordan Hall last night, in a program of seventeenth and eighteenth century music. This time they were assisted by colleagues of the recently formed Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, including Paul Fedorovsky, quinton; Albert Bernard, dessus de viole, and Gaston Dufresne, contre basse de viole. Messrs. Aldrich and Zighera played five Pièces de viole by Louis de Caix d'Hervelois (1670-1760), Bach's Sonata in G minor and a Suite in D minor by Marin Marais (1656-1728). Mr. Aldrich played a Chaconne et Rondeau by Jacques Champion de Chambonnières (1602-1672), Couperin's "Le Rossignol en Amour et Double" and Two Sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti. The consort of viols played Purcell's first and seventh Fantasias and (with Mr. Aldrich) a Fantasia in F by John Jenkins (1592-1678).

The concert was one of the major events of the musical season. The music played is much more than pleasantly nostalgic sound vaguely summoning visions of fêtes champêtres. It is, most of it, music freshly conceived and fabricated with inventiveness and felicity. It reminds us again that music did not wait for the nineteenth century to mature. Indeed, it makes us wonder just how much of the "progress" made in music since the eighteenth century will be retained. The great Bach, in whom many musicians find everything that music holds, of course stood out on this program. But Bach was not a solitary figure. Purcell was another giant, though his music is almost never heard nowadays, except for the Dido air and such part songs as we occasionally hear from the English Singers.

But Purcell and Couperin and Scarlatti are at least known to us. John Jenkins is a name in a book to most of us. By the evidence of last night's Fantasia and an Ayre which Mr. Aldrich added, he is not of the stature of Purcell, but he exhibits a charming fancy and an accomplished skill in these pieces, which, by the way, were rescued, the program told us, from the British Museum by Miss Helen Joy Sleeper of Wellesley College.

The Purcell and Jenkins items were the chief novelties of the evening in that they introduced the consort of viols. Just as the harpsichord enhances the value of the keyboard music of the period, so, it seems, do the viols aid that of the contemporary instrumental music. The voices of these instruments are singularly ingratiating, and they combine to enchanting effect. The Purcell items in particular were fascinating for their tonal beauties as well as for their melodic charm, masterly counterpoint and rhythmic vigor and flexibility.

The performances throughout presented the music to the greatest possible advantage. Each of the artists revealed not only virtuosity, but a true sense of style and devotion to purely musical values.

L. A. S.

Guild of Boston Artists

Water colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy are shown at the Guild of Boston Artists. They depict still-life, and outdoor scenes of Mexico.

The landscapes differ from the still-life for the fact that they represent great vistas of countryside which culminate in some instances in the towering "Popo." Mrs. Murphy has tried especially to transliterate these majestic views to the medium of aquarelle and the result in its sheerness and delicacy seems to border on fantasy. Views of houses, blooming vines, a patio, a street scene are clearer, closer, more realistic.

The still-lifes were especially interesting to this visitor because they revealed a new note, a fresh approach by the artist. Flowers such as single peony, Scotch rose, iris are arranged in tall vases in a manner akin to that of Japanese floral arrangement. Mrs. Murphy has imparted to the blooms freshness and crispness. One of the loveliest flower pieces is that entitled "Hibiscus," for in it the artist has achieved a sensitive design which conveys not only a beautiful tracery of flower and leafage, but a feeling of the growth.

Fogg Art Museum

The Fogg Art Museum has received the bequest of a tapestry which has been hung in Warburg Hall. It is Flemish of the mid-eighteenth century. It is a verdure, a type of tapestry in which the Flemish showed particularly good taste. The verdure is a design of foliage and animals, and it reveals the Flemish devotion to nature in the luxuriant treatment of the leafy forms, in the sprightly attitudes of the animals and birds. Still-life and landscape painting take the place in pictorial art of the verdure.

Warburg Hall at the Fogg Museum is especially suited for such a hanging.

D. A.

"As You Like It"

For sheer loveliness of presentation it would be difficult to find a more meritorious cinema effort than the film version of "As You Like It," which came to the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. The picture was produced and directed in England by Paul Czinner and stars his actress wife, Elisabeth Bergner, as Rosalind.

To Sir James M. Barrie goes the credit for suggesting the manner of adaptation, which doubtless accounts for the emphasis placed upon the more fanciful aspects of the play. Hal Rosson deserves high praise for the photography. The tricks of the motion picture have been sparingly used, in keeping with the producer's idyllically simple treatment. When one recalls the heavy-handed Hollywood ostentation which characterized "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," Dr. Czinner's disinclination to bury the bard in a barrel of celluloid is understandable.

"As You Like It" is allowed to rest upon the always enchanting beauty of Shakespeare's lines read by a brilliant cast of players amidst lovely settings. And the story, although it is brought closer to the audience than in a stage presentation, is no more implausible than it ever was.

Miss Bergner appears at first to be somewhat hampered by the yardage of court finery, but dons her captivating gamine abandon with her Ganymede costume. As with her previous characterizations, Miss Bergner's Rosalind is distinctive, varied, never dull, though it must be admitted that she is occasionally difficult to understand.

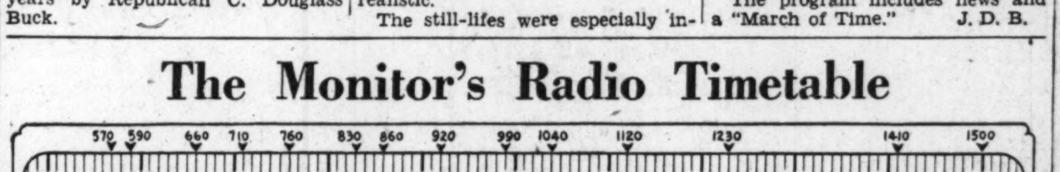
The supporting cast is so good that we should, if space permitted, list it in full. Laurence Olivier is a sensitive, intelligent Orlando; Henry Ainley, a dignified banished duke; Sophie Stewart, a joy and a beauty in the role of Celia; Mackenzie Ward makes one wish that the part of Touchstone had not been so subordinated; Leon Quartermaine's delivery of the "Seven Ages" speech alone is worth a visit to the theater; Richard Ainley as Sylvius, Felix Aylmer as Duke Frederick and nearly a score of others furnish magnificent support. Even the shortest walk-on speech is delivered with a feeling for the beauty of the language.

To enhance the smoothness of the production, "As You Like It" has been well edited and though R. J. Cullen's scenario shows a good deal of arbitrary cutting, the net effect left at least one member of the audience with a glow of satisfaction.

The program includes news and a "March of Time."

J. D. B.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"Questions Before Congress"	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"While the City Sleeps"......	Recordings and reports.......
5:15	"All Hands on Deck".......	"Rhythm Makers"; orchestra	Tom Mix sketch............	Recordings and reports.......
5:30	"All Hands on Deck".......	"The Singing Lady": sketch..	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Recordings and reports.......
5:45	Checker Board; variety......	"Sweethearts of the Air".....	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports.......
6:00	News; sport review..........	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service.........	Dinner concert ....
6:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone......	orchestra; soloist	"Listen to Alice": songs......	Dinner concert ....
6:30	Dinner Time Revue.........	News; music; sketch.........	"Musical Roundup": record..	Dinner concert ....
6:45	"Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news.........	Coogan and Grable; orchestra	Sport reports ....
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"...........	Colonial News Service.......
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch......	Jesters, male trio..........	Voice of Experience..........	Jack Fisher's Orchestra......
7:30	**Alexander Woollcott**	"Lum and Abner": sketch....	Helen Traubel; orchestra.....	Museum of Fine Arts talk....
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Jerry Cooper, baritone.......	Adrian O'Brien, songs.........	Don Bestor's Orchestra.......
8:00	**"Band Wagon": Kate Smith;**	Roy Shield's Revue: orchestra;	**Rudy Vallee's Hour: Roland**	**Symphony Orchestra, Richard**
8:15	**Jimmy Durante; Baby Mary**	soloists	**Young; Charioteers; Sydney**	**Hageman, conductor** ......
8:30	**Ann; vocal trios; Jack**	**Rochester Philharmonic**	**Franklin, toreador; Walter**	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra......
8:45	**Miller's Orchestra**	**Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, con-**	**C. Kelley**	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra......
9:00	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	**ductor**	**Lanny Ross presents Show**	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	Norsemen Quartet	**Boat: Gloria Swanson; Mon-**	Joe Smith's Orchestra.......
9:30	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	**America's Town Meeting:**	**roe Silver, monologist;**	Joe Smith's Orchestra.......
9:45	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	**"Consumers' Co-operatives**	**chorus; orchestra**	Network sport program......
10:00	"Your Adventure, with	**and Private Business";**	**Music Hall with Bing Crosby;**	Network sport program.......
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	**forum discussions**	**Bob Burns; Rose Bampton;**	Network sport program.......
10:30	**Dramatized news**	NBC Jamboree: popular va-	**Lee Tracy; Taylor chorus;**	Network sport program.......
10:45	**Dramatized news**	riety program	**Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra**..	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.......
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news........	News; studio reports.........	Yankee News Service........	"Musical Revue" ....
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra....	"Romance, Inc"	Bruins-Montreal game	Jack Eaves's Orchestra........
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra....	Bob McGrew's Orchestra.....	Frankie Masters's Orchestra..	Ted Weems's Orchestra.......
11:45	Red Nichols's Orchestra.....	Earl Hines's Orchestra.......	Frankie Masters's Orchestra..	Ted Weems's Orchestra.......

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ (WJZ—National), Council of State Governments: address, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour: symphony orchestra and dramatizations; Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch: Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-One."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Council of State Governments: address, Gov. Paul V. McNutt, city manager, Dykstra.

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport comment.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "An Introduction to Nathaniel Bowditch."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm": orchestra; chorus and soloists

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Junior Chamber of Commerce awards: speakers.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: college variety from University of Michigan; John Held Jr., master of ceremonies.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We saw a trick gadget in Jordan Marsh's yesterday that certainly ought to fill a need in every household. It's a glass and chromium dispenser for catsup, salad dressing, sirup, cream, mustard and so forth. And even if you didn't use it for anything but catsup, it would be well worth while . . . inasmuch as there's nothing exactly attractive about a catsup bottle, label and all, on a table! It's more or less of a closed pitcher, and the top, which is chromium (or at least it looks like it to us), has a little nozzle and a thumb lever. All you do to use this gadget . . . which, by the way, is called a "Servit," is to tip it just as you would a regular pitcher. Then you press the thumb lever a few times . . . and this draws a supply of catsup, mayonnaise or whatnot up into the supply chamber. Then, each pressure of the thumb brings out an ample serving. After you've used it a few times you'll be familiar enough with its inner workings to determine just the distance to hold the Servit from the food, and you'll no doubt find many new interesting uses for it. It comes in white or that deep blue that matches the drinking glasses one sees so many of nowadays.

A Little Spread
For the Bedspread

The Esther Abelson Linen Shop has gone in for bedspreads . . . and are they good-looking! Especially the Cabin Craft chenille ones that look actually like fur, they're so fluffy. In lovely colors that include dusty pink, robin's-egg blue, white, champagne and deep blue. For $10.95. You'll probably go for their new towel ensembles, too. The price for the complete set, which includes two wash cloths, two linen hand towels that have the same pattern as the Texogram towels, two guest towels, two large bath towels and one bath mat, is $15.95. In new, odd colors . . . and monogrammed in contrasting colors.

Those "Raffia" Bags?
Rubber! Dear Me!

We asked if we might look at the raffia bags at Slattery's . . . only to find that they weren't raffia after all! They were, of all things, rubber. Sort of like the material the new umbrellas are made out of. However, this just makes them more interesting to us . . . because they'll not only wear, but they ought to be easy to keep clean with a damp cloth. In flame-red, white, sunflower yellow, and dark brown. Some for $5 . . . and nice roomy bags they are, too.

Gifts Are There
And Plenty of Them

Have you noticed that Wethern's, who used to specialize in hats, and then added dresses, now has a part of the store devoted to gifts? Everything you can think of, and a lot of new ones. White metal tables for plants are most attractive, as are many other items.

A Birthday Cake
In Rainbow Effects

Ordinarily one doesn't think of a birthday cake as being anything but white with the traditional pastel icing and pale colored candles. But the food shop at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union has changed all this . . . and is displaying a cake that you can have copied (for something like $3.50), that has a white icing. And then, to be decidedly different, there's a Little Black Sambo design all over the icing . . . sides and all. Sambo, palm trees, and all. So that gives you colors of black, red, green and yellow for a change, and really it's fascinating to look at. You can have it made with some kind of filling in the center if you like.

A Princessa Coat;
It's Got Everything

We know where you can buy a very good-looking coat for $38. In the latest fashion, and the latest color—beige. At Filene's . . . up on the fourth floor. Fashion-fitted Princess lines, it's called the Princessa . . . and it's well collared with a generous, fluffy Canadian wolf collar. In beige, sapphire blue and an odd shade of tan, gray, and deep green. It buttons up the front with at least a dozen buttons that call attention to the splendid, svelte fit.

And Don't Miss
Looking These Over

Eye catchers: The cruise clothes at Plotkin Brothers. The black bathing suit and beach coat at Slattery's. The little tot fashions at C. Crawford Hollidge's. The tailored suits at Kennedy's. Slit skirts, perfectly tailored. Under $25. The Scarlet O'Hare collar at Filene's . . . inspired by the southern beauty of "Gone With the Wind" . . . dainty, and just the thing to help usher the old blue crepe through the rest of the season!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Langone Case Put Over In the Worcester Court

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Charges of driving an automobile without a license against State Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston were continued until Jan. 28 in district court today by Judge Riley. Senator Langone telephoned that he had to attend a legislative committee hearing. Senator Langone was stopped in Shrewsbury several days ago by a state trooper. Police claim his driving license has expired.

Tilton School Gets $50,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILTON, N. H., Jan. 21—Dr. James E. Coons, headmaster of Tilton School, and president of Tilton Junior College, announced today the receipt of a gift of $50,000 from an anonymous donor toward the Tilton Schools Pre-Centennial Endowment and Building Fund.

Extension Urged In U. S. Control Of All Carriers

(Continued from Page 9)

tation has been so extraordinary that it is hard to believe that the peak of mechanical improvement has not been reached, but the fact is that modern mechanical science recognizes no peaks, only a continual ascent. We may be sure that the rapid improvement of ways and means of highway transport will continue.

Railroads Improve

"As for the rails, the imagination of the country has been captured by what is now being done to increase the comfort, convenience and speed of railroad passenger travel. It is not so generally known that a similar revolution is under way in the hauling of freight.

"The difference in speed between freight and passenger service which has so long been characteristic of the railroads is beginning to disappear and before very long we shall see great changes in terminal operations, of which pick-up and delivery service is a forerunner.

"No form of transportation can expect to prosper, now or in the future, unless it utilizes all the resources of modern engineering and scientific research and shapes its organization to that end. And to be effective, it must, for this purpose, be an organization of the industry and not of individual carriers. The railroads are beginning to appreciate that fact, although in my judgment they have not yet gone far in this direction and are approaching the job timidly where they should be bold.

No Limit to Traffic

"Another outstanding thing about transportation conditions is that there is no known limit to the potential traffic which exists to be carried. It is a matter of service and price. Henry Ford proved this when he developed the low-priced automobile and at the same time he gave a convincing demonstration of the way in which the mechanization of industry can be used to increase instead of decrease employment.

"The way, of course, is to translate the mechanization into better goods or services at lower prices and thus magnify the ability to consume along with the ability to produce. The great hope for prosperous carriage lies in continually better service at lower prices, justified by lower costs.

"We know that improvements in means of transportation have increased the travel habit of the American people five to six fold. It is less easy to believe that there is the same opportunity for increasing the movement of goods but if you will stop to think what the coming of the railroads did in promoting such movement, I think you will see that the opportunity does exist.

Increase in Competition

"Third, is the tremendous increase in competition . . . and there lies the reason for much of the recent improvement in service and facilities. It might be argued that the need for public regulation has ceased. The fact is that just as there are dangers in monopoly so there are in competition, particularly with a service like transportation, upon which the life and economy of the present day basically depend.

"The trouble with competition is that it can progress from the stage of stimulating rivalry to cutthroat warfare. Such warfare in transportation endangers not only the carriers themselves and those who have their money invested in them, but the public safety and the welfare of employees, and even general business conditions and the proper development of the country.

"No matter how desirous the majority of carriers may be to maintain good standards of safety, wages and working conditions, there will always be a minority who will be ready to sacrifice such things in the warfare of competition and unless they are restrained, they will sooner or later force their low standards on the entire industry.

Discriminations Recalled

"When competition of railroads with each other was unrestrained, discriminations in rates and service ran rife and the benefits, naturally, went to the big shippers and the big communities. It was in those days that the Standard Oil and other trusts were created. The little shippers and the little communities suffered, and the development of the country became unbalanced and distorted.

"The fact is, also, as we are beginning to find out, that the present competition in transportation is gradually recreating similar conditions and unless it is brought under adequate control and restraint, we shall have the same unfortunate results."

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$7.50

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Harvard to Test New Plan Of Optional Tutorial Study

In a modification of Harvard's policy of providing an equal amount of tutorial instruction for all students regardless of their scholastic ambitions or abilities, the department of history has adopted a plan for giving juniors and seniors a choice in the amount of tutorial attention they are to receive.

The effect in this department will be to establish two distinct types of degrees, one gained through intense concentration in a specialized field in which the student, with course work reduced, spends much time with a tutor in research and in preparation for special examinations. The other type of degree will be of equal standard but attained through emphasis on course work spread through any correlated fields the student may elect. In this case, the amount of tutorial work for each student will be markedly reduced.

Experimental Step

At present this program represents an experimental step confined to one department, but it is being closely watched by the rest of the college. It is regarded as a test of considerable importance to basic educational methods, since it may give a clue to the question how far it is worth while for a college to go in extending the faculty's individual attention to all students in an effort to stimulate interest in intellectual pursuits.

In 20 years of experience with the tutorial system, Harvard has hitherto assumed that the time and effort required to reach every upperclassman in this way was justified. Statistical proof of favorable student reaction is found in the fact that in 1923 the proportion of students taking honors was 21 per cent of the whole upperclass body, while in 1935 the proportion had increased under the combined inspiration of the tutors and the general examinations to 37 per cent.

The problem now, accoring to the officials, is whether a year's tutorial experience is not sufficient to indicate a student's capacity and desire for this type of work, and also whether men who show no adaptability for tutorial instruction during this period would not be better off if allowed to use the "tutorial time" of the last two years in course work of their own choosing. If this were found to be true, it is felt that valuable economies of time and effort could be introduced into the system without jeopardizing its benefits.

To Answer Problem

The plans of the history department are framed to meet this question. As at present, all students will receive full tutorial attention through the sophomore year, being given a thorough introduction to the instruction methods. At the end of that time the men will be required to indicate whether they wish to continue this type of study or not. If they desire to go on, the tutors will give them full time and assistance in the preparation of independent research and for examination in their special fields. Honors candidates will be required to follow this sort of a program. Men who do not require further tutorial work will, however, follow instruction in a very modified form, and will be advised in the distribution of their extra time in courses widely spread through the division.

It will be possible throughout the junior year for a student to change from one plan of tutorial work to the other on presentation of satisfactory reasons.

Eases Faculty Load

In favor of the new plan is the fact that its purposes coincide with many innovations recently introduced by the university's president, James B. Conant, into the Harvard program. Among other things, it will help relieve the younger faculty members of excess teaching burdens, giving them more time for research. As another feature, it allows the student greater independence in ordering his own college career, a policy of the present administration which has found expression in recent liberalization of distribution and language requirements, abolition of attendance records and hour examinations for many upperclass courses, and other moves.

The change also gains significance from the fact of its adoption by the department of history. This is a part of the division of history, government and economics, which was the first to try the Harvard divisional examination and tutorial system in 1917, and which has more experience in this method of instruction than any other similar organization in America.

Aiken

(Continued from Page 9)

his wife and four children, Dorothy, 21; Marjorie, 19, just graduated from Green Mountain junior college; Howard 15 and Barbara 13, still in high school.

Somewhere Between

In political thinking he is said to be too conservative to be a liberal and too liberal to be a conservative. So somewhere between the two is the line of demarcation. His earlier activities in the General Assembly found him opposed to vested interests. He was said to be anti-bank and anti-utility. Some of his earlier legislative attacks might indicate it. But whatever fears were expressed as to what he might do when in office, were silenced largely by the soundness of his inaugural message. It was assuring without lacking strength of purpose to do those things needed to be done.

Many Vermont Governors have found the $5000 annual salary paid by the State hardly equal to keeping them in the style to which they have been accustomed. It is Governor Aiken's boast that the living expenses of his family for many years have seldom been over $2000. He agrees he can live quite within his salary, even if taking an apartment in the capital for the winter.

Subway Cars Tied Up

An accident to a workman of the Boston Elevated at the entrance to the Arlington street subway tied up traffic nearly an hour this forenoon. Subway trains were shuttled to Copley Square and passengers were given bus transportation downtown.

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Increase Urged In Connecticut Forest Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21—A future in which the lumber industry would return to a position of importance in Connecticut and in which the State's woodlands would provide a living for a substantial portion of the population is foreseen by State Forester Austin F. Hawes if modern forestry is coupled with public ownership of forest lands.

Mr. Hawes, reporting to his superiors, the State Park and Forest Commission, urges that the State's public holdings of forest land be increased from their present 67,000 acres to 300,000. During the depression there has been no appropriation for purchase of state forest land.

Economic Phase

Forester Hawes stresses the economic argument for expansion of public ownership of woodland, "Political leaders of the State," he bluntly says, "have not yet fully realized the importance of land management and especially of forestry in a state like Connecticut to the economic welfare of the State.

"Industrial prosperity cannot be permanently assured upon a basis of imported raw materials. It is safe to say that had the propaganda for forest management been taken seriously in the early part of this century the economic prospect for eastern Connecticut would be much less gloomy than it is today."

Textile Situation

The forester referred to the textile manufacturing towns of eastern Connecticut where, despite recent improvement, there has been a general downward trend in business and employment. A special commission appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is investigating the possibilities for new ways of earning a livelihood in these towns.

Mr. Hawes makes a suggestion which, if not new, is one that comes with some authority from him. Development of forestry would both revive an old industry and bring about new jobs through the recreational use of the woods, he says.

Enough Timberland

Connecticut has enough timberland, in spite of its comparatively dense population, to supply its lumber needs, if the timber were of the right kind, says Mr. Hawes. The State has more hardwood than softwood areas, yet it uses more softwood lumber than hardwood.

Pension

(Continued from Page 9)

taxed at the rate of three per cent.

Domestic and foreign business corporations operating in this state would pay annually a total excise not less than 1-20 of 1 per cent of the fair value of their capital stock. The same concerns would be taxed for a maximum amount equal to $50 per thousand upon the value of their "corporate excess," and an amount equal to 2½ per cent of its net income, as determined by the act.

Dividends of banks, which are subject to taxation in this state, and those of foreign corporations, subject to tax upon their franchises by the State of Maine, would be exempt from taxation.

The wages and salaries of all government employees would be exempt from taxation.

Barrows Aid Doubted For Pension Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 21—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows is in Washington today but his views on old-age pension would appear incompatible with the bill introduced by Representative Donahue.

Governor Barrows in his inaugural declared himself for "old-age pension commensurate with the need and a system such as a sound policy for Maine will justify." The Donahue proposal would provide $30 per month to all over 65 regardless of dependence.

Under the plan now in force, Maine needs an estimated $2,500,000 to finance pensions this year, and would have had to abandon payments but for the emergency liquor tax.

New taxes to provide an estimated $5,000,000 for education, deficiencies, relief, and old-age pension are needed. The income tax has been mentioned for this purpose, and in that event would not be available to finance Representative Donahue's plan in part. It may be viewed doubtful if legislators who now seem to be attempting to devise a sufficient tax program without income or sales taxes would favor a pension plan increasing the financial problem, but they have not been polled on the question.

Dog-Racing Bill Opposed in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 21—Opposition to legalization of dog racing in Maine and endorsement of the bill, now before the Legislature, which would prohibit the keeping of wild animals at roadside stands, were voted yesterday by directors of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals.

Salem Comes to Boston on a Ribbon

Scenes From the New Film, "Maid of Salem"
Upper—Frank Lloyd Directing Claudette Colbert and Louise Dresser
Lower—Donald Meek and E. E. Clive on the Set

'Maid of Salem' Premiere Marks New Film Policy

Early last summer Frank Lloyd, three-time winner of the Motion Picture Academy Award for his work as director of such pictures as "Cavalcade," paid his first visit to New England. With the salty tang of "Mutiny on the Bounty" still perceptible about him, he sought out the atmosphere of Salem and the port of Boston in the days of Cotton Mather.

City officials, librarians, historians and individual lovers of early New England lore helped the visiting Scotsman to build up a mental picture of Puritan life in those days, which he carried back with him to the Pacific Coast.

Now, after months of detailed research and production work, this mental picture has been caught on celluloid and brought back to Boston for its first showing anywhere in the world, starting today.

Today the good Puritan folk look out from the Metropolitan Theater screen at the upturned faces of modern New Englanders—several times as many in a single audience as there were in all Salem Village two centuries ago.

Premiere Significant

This world premiere in Boston is significant for several reasons. It marks the first time that a definite effort has been made to produce an authentic picture of special interest to one locality, to keep residents of that locality posted on the progress of production by elaborate newspaper contacts—including an invitation to local moving picture critics to visit the West Coast studios where it was being made—and to schedule the first showing of the finished picture in the same locality instead of in Hollywood or New York.

This plan of localization of interest in launching a picture, promises to be widely adopted, following its successful application here. The result of this policy may be to bring about a much greater variety of picture locales and to necessitate much greater care in making these settings authentic.

Although, to fit into the formula for a moving picture story which must appeal to all ages and classes in every part of the country, it is necessary at present to include conventional love and comedy interests, pictures of this type begin to make a real contribution to popular understanding of other times and climes.

Ralph Jester has already ventured, under Paramount auspices, to make an abreviated version of Cecil B. DeMille's "The Plainsman" on 16-mm film for school use in conection with the study of American history. "The Maid of Salem" which was in production in Paramount studios while "The Plainsman" was being completed there, is also being prepared in this form.

Historical Possibilities

Both Cecil B. DeMille and Frank Lloyd have been directing movies in Hollywood during the past 20 years, but only lately have both been attracted by the possibilities of American history. Until production of "Maid of Salem" and "The Plainsman," Mr. DeMille had been more interested in Biblical and Oriental spectacles, and Mr. Lloyd had tried his hand at almost every type of story—except this.

Unless extensive research work could be done—more thorough and complete than for preparation of stories dealing with more distant places and times—American historical incidents offered too great a possibility of recognizable inaccuracies.

Between shots on "The Plainsman" last fall, Mr. DeMille explained that the idea of an American "western" on a grand scale, based on actual history, struck him suddenly as he looked out of a transcontinental train window at Wild Bill Hickok's country. He recognized the satisfaction of applying his technique to this fresh—to him—type of production. Months of work evolved a story and an impressive background, against which a moral was etched.

Mr. Lloyd started from the other end—with a "moral" that he felt would be an opportune theme for his next picture. He had this in mind and expatiated on it when in Salem at the beginning of the summer—and it was still paramount in his conception of the new picture as he directed its production at Santa Cruz—where outdoor Salem Village scenes were filmed because of the resemblance to New England scenery—and in Hollywood.

Mr. DeMille stated that by including an obvious "lesson" in his pictures he attracted the support of substantial citizens in every community. Mr. Lloyd explained, however, that his system is to attract audiences by the entertainment value of his pictures and to weave the "lesson" into each one in a less conspicuous, but perhaps still more effective, way.

The idea which led him to make the "Maid of Salem" was a feeling that superstition still plays too large a part in the thinking of much of the world—"even in Hollywood," he said, with a wry smile.

Salem Suited Purposes

Searching for some historical incident to prove that baseless superstition could result in equally baseless human fear and inhumanity—which could be immediately removed when the falsity of the superstitions involved were recognized—he hit upon the Salem witch scare. It suited the purpose perfectly.

Giving instructions to his scenarists to outline a story in rough fashion, using this incident and theme, he came to Salem and steeped himself in the atmosphere of the place—growing more interested in the project all the time.

By the time he returned to the Pacific Coast to fly up the shore line until he chose the ranch near Santa Cruz as a suitable location for a reconstruction of Salem Village, "Maid of Salem" was clear in his imagination.

In assembling his cast Mr. Lloyd took care to include as many as possible who were familiar with New England ways of living and thinking. Important among these was E. E. Clive, former director of the Copley players, and Donald Meek who for years acted with the Castle Square company.

Claudette Colbert at first demurred at sacrificing her bangs and donning the simple bonnet of a Puritan—but seeing herself thus attired, she was pleasantly surprised—according to her own admission.

"Lloyd's a good man to work with," was the universal comment as "shooting" proceeded. "He knows exactly what he wants—and he's got such a clear idea of every detail before he starts the day's work, that he can make everyone else see it too!"

That clear idea—now permanently recorded by lens and microphone—is being reflected today on a screen in the city where its details began to evolve.

Japanese

(Continued from Page 9)

the bleached tissues. They insist that their purchases of raw cotton entitle them to participation in the American market free from high tariff walls.

Dr. Murchison has assured the Japanese that the present Administration in the United States is opposed to creating trade barriers and he has stated that American business men oppose raising restrictions which become factors of friction between nations.

At the same time the Americans have explained that their mills are operating at high wages and short hours, when contrasted with Japanese standards, and they admit they cannot compete against Japan unless they are protected by tariffs.

The Americans also say that although the actual volume of Japanese imports in some classes of goods is so slight as not to be serious, the price at which even these small shipments are offered has a deflationary effect on all cotton goods prices.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Jan. 22	Cherbourg	Jan. 28	Jan. 22, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
*Japan only.

Maine Group Puts Quoddy Issue Right Into the President's Lap

(Continued from Page 9)

finally the White House, where all these activities center.

Points Raised

Among the major points raised by the Maine delegation are relief, public works, and general farm conservation policy. In public works, not only Quoddy, but a number of other undertakings are on the ways. The Deer Isle bridge, for which new bids are to open on Feb. 15, is one of the largest of the projects. Maine provides $500,000 for this structure, and the Federal Government gives an outright PWA grant of $318,000. Work is supposed to begin on March 1, but the project has been held up because the first set of bids was rejected, and new offers called for. Contractors feared the severity of Maine weather in the Deer Isle vicinity, and so their initial bids were larger than the local authorities would accept.

In the field of agricultural policy, the Maine officials have been considering the possibility of a comprehensive state conservation policy. This not only has farm aspects, but fits in with the problems of the forests, the fisheries, and other natural resources of the State.

The states authorities are also anxious to have the Federal Government accept more responsibility for Maine Indians. The Passamaquoddy tribe, the Pleasant Point Indians, both at Eastport, and the Penobscot tribe at Oldtown, constitute the remaining groups of redskins in Maine. These Indians now come entirely under state jurisdiction, and it is proposed to shift them to federal tutelage.

The Maine delegation, as well as Governor Barrows, was composed of Senators Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White Jr. and Representatives Ralph O. Brewster, James C. Oliver and Clyde H. Smith.

Their representations to the various power-wielding officials in Washington constitute an interesting development in the capital, particularly because they are the first political group to see the President in his new term.

Instead of the old situation, under which the Democratic Governor, Louis J. Brann, would make frequent trips to Washington to seek political concessions, patronage and allocations, the group of six Republicans is proceeding with great dignity to the proper officials, and asking with equal formality: "What can Maine expect from Washington in the next four years?"

Some Jesting

Naturally, there has been some jesting—almost certainly there was when the group saw exuberant President Roosevelt this morning—and they have been compared with a diplomatic mission, paying its formal visits to this capital.

Maine's activities in Washington began late yesterday, when the same group of six officials held a great, formal reception at the Sulgrave Club, one of Washington's fine mansions on Dupont Circle. There they received prominent Washingtonians, but the group was predominantly—almost exclusively — Republican. Present were such stalwarts as Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, the minority floor leader, and Senator Warren R. Austin and a large contingent from Maine's sister state, Vermont. It was almost like a "rump" celebration of the G. O. P., while the Democrats were making merry at the White House.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

Demeter explained that although the renting of automobiles on Sunday is illegal, the police wink at the practice.

Earl B. Van Zandt, representing the Lord's Day League of New England, charged that the bills were aimed at liberalization of the Sabbath laws. They would be the entering wedge for complete liberalization of the Sabbath, he said.

* * *

John J. Murphy, vice-president of the South Boston Citizens' Association, declared holidays in observance of historic events are "a direct antidote to communism" as he favored a bill providing a referendum on whether Evacuation Day, March 17, should be a legal holiday in Suffolk County.

"Communism is a direct attack on the institutions on which this State and nation were founded," he said. "There is a poisonous seepage of communism that is noticeable to us who have followed the situation. If we did not parade on certain days, and there was no flag waving, some of the youngsters would never know that men made sacrifices to found this nation."

He ridiculed the claim of the Boston Retail Trade Board that holidays caused the loss of $2,000,000 to business firms. He claimed that money not spent on one day is spent another.

Increase in U. S. Oil Wells

In the first nine months of 1936, 18,518 oil and gas wells were drilled in the United States, compared with 16,081 in the same 1935 period.

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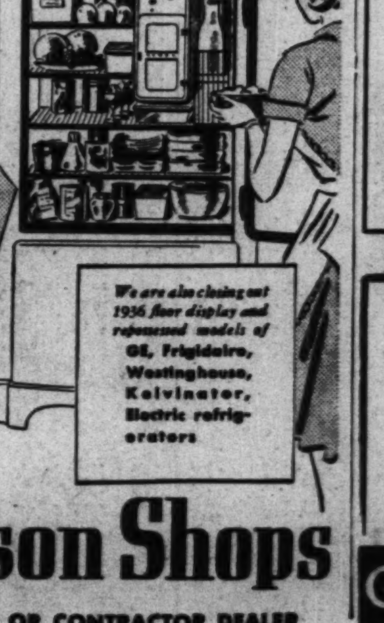

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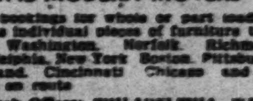

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stock Market Again Tends Upward, After Early Profit Taking

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Packing, Utility Aircraft Issues Take Leadership

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Selected stocks pushed upward in today's market while many of yesterday's bulging leaders were unable to make progress.

Continuance of the General Motors strike deadlock kept buying ardor within bounds, although occasional flurries put the ticker tape behind. Near the final hour the pace was comparatively slow.

Selling, on the whole, was light as Wall Street saw hopes of federal authorities bringing about peace in the labor conflict. Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

Utilities performed on the upside, as did aircrafts and a wide assortment of specialties.

Homestake Mining shares got up 15 points on a small turnover. Others tilting forward during the greater part of the day included Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Standard Gas, American & Foreign Power, Evans Products, Electric Auto-Lite, Armour, Wilson, Liggett & Myers "B," Philip Morris, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, North American Aviation, International Paper & Power preferred, Deere, Western Union, Seaboard Oil, Gillette, Gobel and Commercial Solvents.

U. S. Steel preferred did better, although the common and Bethlehem held to a restricted area, along with Chrysler.

A lower drift was shown by American Telephone, General Motors, Loew's, Warner Bros., Amerada, Houston Oil, Woolworth, Kennecott, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Illinois Central.

Bonds Irregular

Trading was cautious in the bond market today after yesterday's bustle, and price fluctuations were narrow and mixed.

With action still pending on the excess reserves puzzle, U. S. Government loans were quiet, losses ranging down to ⅛. A few of the longer term issues, however, including the 2¾s of 1951 and 1956, pushed forward fractionally.

Some utilities were in fair demand and ended higher. They included International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s. On the other hand American Telephone 3¼s were off a shade, influenced, some traders said, by the wage increase granted yesterday by the New York Telephone Co., largest subsidiary.

A selected group of rails received enough support to push them a little higher. They included Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Off a bit in this department were Southern Railways 4s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Among miscellaneous issues, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Studebaker convertible 6s and Pure Oil 4¼s sagged. Walworth 4s, International Paper 5s, Goodyear 5s and Penn Dixie Cement 6s showed gains.

Foreign issues were generally a shade up, with small advances recorded for some Belgian, German, Italian and Japanese loans. South Americans lacked support and Argentine 6s, Brazil 6½s and Peruvian 6s dropped small fractions.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Chief interest centered in mining issues in the stock exchange today and prices generally closed steady. Industrial stocks were firm, with electrical equipments, silks and tobaccos in demand. Gilt-edged securities and German bonds remained steady, while trans-Atlantic shares were exceptionally strong. Rails declined on fears of higher wage demands.

Paris: Stock prices eased in the late dealings and international shares were mixed. Rentes finished unchanged to 10 centimes higher, and Royal Dutch closed with a net gain of 44 francs. Bank of France declined 10 francs.

Liverpool: Improved demand for Manitoba wheats and further continental buying strengthened wheat futures, which closed ⅞d to 1⅜d higher. Cash markets were also firm. Cotton futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher, the market advancing on trade calling, which encountered some hedging and a little Bombay selling.

Russeks' to Offer Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Russeks' Fifth Avenue, Inc., will offer shortly through F. Eberstadt & Co., 65,000 shares of new capital stock, Max Weinstein, Russeks' president, said. The offering price was not announced. With stockholders' approval, the company plans to split its present stock two for one.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 21, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt pf	5½	5½	5½	6
[illegible]	Bos & Albany	146½	146	146½	146¾
[illegible]	Boston Elevated	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
[illegible]	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29¼	29¾	29⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40½	40	40½	40¼
..	Bos & Me st A pf	8	8	8	..
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16	15¼	16	19
[illegible]	East Gas&F pr pf	78½	78½	78½	81
..	East Mass pf	49	47½	49	49½
..	Eastern SS	11	10¾	11	11
[illegible]	Edison Elec	157⅞	156	157⅞	157
[illegible]	First Nat Stores	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	48¾
..	Helvetia Oil	2	2	2	2¼
..	Isle Royale	5	5	5	5
[illegible]	Loew's Boston*	19	19	19	19
..	Maine Cent pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	37½
[illegible]	Mergenthaler	84	84	84	84
..	Narr Rac A	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
[illegible]	N E Tel & Tel	138	137¼	138	138¼
..	North Butte	1⅛	1	1	1
[illegible]	Old Colony	26½	26½	26½	26
[illegible]	Old Dominion	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
..	Quincy Min	9	8¾	9	8¾
[illegible]	Reece Fold M	3	3	3	2½
[illegible]	Shawmut Assoc	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Sulliv Mach	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
[illegible]	Torrington	96	96	96	96⅞
..	Union Cop L & M	40c	40c	40c	40c
[illegible]	Ug Twist Drill	28¼	28¼	28¼	27
..	Unit Gas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
[illegible]	Unit Shoe M	95⅝	95	95⅝	95
..	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4½
..	Venez-Mex	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	Warren Bros	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
..	Warren, S D	37	37	37	36

*—Ex-dividend. a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	—.10
June	15.69	15.69	15.55	15.56	—.12
September	15.97	15.97	15.84	15.84	..

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 Range High	Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 20
74¾	50	Acme Steel (4)	65½	65½	65½	65¾
18⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.35b)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
35¾	17⅞	*Adams Millis (1¾b)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	35½	34	35⅛	34¾
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
86½	58	Air Reduc (1¶)	78	77¼	78	77
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47¾	47½	47¾	47⅜
40⅜	26⅞	Alleghany Steel (1.65)	37⅞	37¼	37½	37¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	238	235	237½	235
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	31	31⅜	
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	80¾	79⅜	80¾	80
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	36	35½	36	36
5¾	4	Amal Leather	8	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	46½	43½	46½	43
125½	75	Amerada (2)	109	106½	109	107½
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1¶)	40¾	40½	40¾	40⅝
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	72	72	72	72
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2¶)	70½	70	70½	70
137½	110	Am Can (4¶)	114¾	112¼	113¾	112⅞
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	64½	63½	64½	61½
100	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	95	94⅞	95	94
78¼	31	Am Chain (4b)	78¼	77⅞	78	77⅝
16¼	8½	Am Colortype	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
35⅞	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	28½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	33⅜	33	33	33
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98	96½	98	97¼
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	10¼	10	10	10
14⅝	9¾	Am European	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	13½	12¼	13	12¼
60¾	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	67½	66	67	66⅛
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	58½	57⅝	58½	57½
22⅛	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	37¾	36	37⅝	36
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼	19⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	8¾
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	45¾	43⅝	45¾	49
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40¶)	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	3	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	23½	23	23⅜	23
48⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	47½	46⅝	47½	46⅞
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3)	115½	115½	115½	115
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	24⅛	23½	23¾	23¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
54⅞	27	Am Metal	62½	61½	62	62½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	15½	14⅜	15⅛	14¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L pf (5)	69	69	69	69
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	84¾	83½	84¾	84½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	26⅝	26	26½	26
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	35¾	34¾	35⅝	35¼
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2¶)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
45⅛	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	42	42	42	42½
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	95¾	95	95¾	95½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	153¼	153	153¼	152
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (b)	73¼	71⅞	72½	71⅛
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	115	114¼	114¼	115
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	26	26	26	26½
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¼	54⅛	54⅛	54
190⅛	147½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183½	181¾	183½	183
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97	96¼	97	96¾
104	86½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98¾	98¼	98¾	98¼
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18¼	18	18	17⅞
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	28⅛	27¼	27½	27¼
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	106	106	106	
11½	7⅝	Am WoWolen	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	14
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf 4b)	77	76¼	76¼	77
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8½
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¼
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	51½	51¼	51¼	
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	55	54¼	54⅞	54½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23½	23	23¼	23
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	108	108	
7	3	A P W Paper	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛
50	37	Archer Daniels (2¶)	43½	43½	43½	43½
52⅝	33⅜	Wesson Oil (½¶)	51¼	49½	51¼	49
83¾	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	84	84	84	
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	100	99½	100	100
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	107⅜	107½	107½	107¼
124½	16½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122¼	122¼	122¼	..
12⅜	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
23¼	15	Westn Md 2pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
4	1⅞	Westn Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
96⅛	72½	Westn Union (¾)	83⅜	81⅝	83¼	82⅜
50⅞	34¾	Westing Air Br	50½	49⅛	50½	49¾
153½	94½	Westing Elec (5½b)	160¾	157	160	158½
160	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	161	161	161	161
33¾	22⅝	Weston El Instru (.85b)	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29
32	19⅜	Westvaco Chlor (1)	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24⅛
35¼	31¾	Westvaco Chlo pf (1½)	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33⅛
39⅞	31½	Wheeling Steel	43½	42¼	42⅝	43
28⅜	18⅜	White Motor	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
6¾	3¼	White Sew M	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	..
43	16	White Sew M pf	41	40½	40½	42
5⅛	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅝
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	10½	9⅝	10¼	9¾
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	83¾	83¼	83¼	82½
71	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	64⅜	63½	63½	65¼
36¾	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	45	43¾	45	43¼
86⅝	56	Wor Pump A pf	97½	96½	97½	96⅛
140¼	62⅝	Wright Aero (1b)	124¼	121	121⅛	..
79	63	Wrigley (3¶)	75	75	75	..
		—Y—Z—				
51	33⅞	Yale & Towne (.60¶)	55	55	55	54¾
23¼	8¾	Yellow Truck	29	28⅝	28⅝	28½
163¼	83¼	Yellow Truck pf (35g)	140	139	140	136
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	80	78	79¾	78½
122	105	Youngstown pf (5½)	114	114	114	112
43⅝	11⅛	*Zenith Radio (½)	35½	35	35	35¾
9⅜	5¾	Zonite Prod	8¾	8½	8½	8¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close. z Listed in 1937.

Shell Union Expansion in East

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corporation has completed a reorganization and expansion of its marketing structure along the eastern seaboard, L. T. Kittinger, vice-president, has announced. New division offices have been established in Albany, Elizabeth, N. J., Hartford, Conn., and Portland, Maine. C. E. Smith, formerly southern division manager at Charlotte, N. C., was named sales manager.

Interest Payment on Greek Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Speyer & Co. and National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents for Greek Government 44-year 6 per cent stabilization and refugee loan of 1928, announced they have received funds permitting a partial interest payment. Funds on hand are sufficient to make a 40 per cent disbursement of the amount due Feb. 1, the announcement said.

Wheat Values Rally At Close in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Despite transient setbacks to well below yesterday's finish, Chicago wheat values rallied at the last today.

Ohio Valley reports indicated some crop damage to wheat as a result of floods. Furthermore, sleet covering caused apprehension as to crops in northern Illinois, northern Missouri and most of Iowa.

At the close, wheat was ¼ off to ⅛ up, compared with yesterday's finish, May 130⅛-¼, July 113⅝-114, corn varying from ⅜ decline to ⅛ advance, May 109⅝-½, July 105½-⅝, oats unchanged to ⅛ lower, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents higher.

May Cut Farm Loan Interest to 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Capper (R-Kans.) proposes extension and further reduction of the temporarily lowered interest rate of federal land banks.

Under a temporary act expiring July 1, farmers are now able to borrow at 3½ per cent. A bill introduced by Senator Capper would reduce the rate to 3 per cent for the period ending July 1, 1939.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Cherry-Burrell Cp	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.	20c	M	Jan. 29	.....
North River Ins	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 26
Pub Serv of N J	65c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Accumulated				
Asso T & T 7% pf	40c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Do $6 pf	42c	..	Feb. 25	Jan. 25
Lexington Util pf	50c	..	Feb. 10	Jan. 30
Strawbridge & Clothier Co 7% pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 18
Irregular				
Central Ohio Steel Products	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Great Western Electro-Chemical	80c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Regular				
Amer Envelope Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Atlas Tack Corp	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Bank of Montreal	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 30
Centrifugal Pipe	10c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Cherry-Burrell pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Cuneo Press, Inc	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Heileman (G) Br	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co	20c	M	Feb. 26	.....
Do	20c	M	Mar. 26	.....
Hotel Barbizon, Inc, v t c	$2	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 28
Lexington Utilities pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 30
Ludlum Steel	25c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
McClatchy Newspapers 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Mergenthal Ltype	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
No Am Oil Cons	25c	..	Feb. 5	Jan. 25
Package Mach'y Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Public Service Cp of New Jersey 8% pf	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Feb. 27	Feb. 1
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Mar. 31	Mar. 1

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.90 3/16	$4.90¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.90⅝	4.90 13/16	8.2397
France—franc	.0467	.0467	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2295	.2296	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2529	.2531	.4537
Norway—krone	.2465	.2467	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2190	.2191	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3270	.3272	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2865	.8440
India—rupee	.3708	.3711	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5765	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5050	.5050	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9994	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	24	26½
do 6% pf	110	
do 7% pf	137	
Brock G & L	8¼	9⅜
Central Me. Powr. pf	90	95
do 7% pf	99½	104½
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	102	106
Conn. Lt & Powr.	72	76
Conn. Powr.	55½	58½
East Utl. Assoc.	32	34
do Convert	6⅞	7⅞
Fall Riv. G. Wks.	20½	23½
Fitchburg G & El.	48¼	52⅛
Green Mt. Powr. pf	90	94
Hartford Elec.	68½	71½
Haverhill Elec.	38	53
Haverhill Gas	16	18½
Lawrence G & L	42	45
Lowell Elec.	54	59
Lynn Gas & Elec.	97	102
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf.	26½	29
Mass. Utl. Asso. pf.	33¼	36⅛
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf.	52½	55½
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	37	41
N. E. Powr. Co. pf.	130	135
N. E. Pub. Serv.	4⅝	5⅛
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. ln.	67½	70½
do 6% pr. ln.	62	65
do 7% pf.	29½	32½
do 6% pf	25½	26
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	41	..
do pf.	61	..
Providence Gas	11¼	15⅝
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	107	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	31¾	34⅝
Rockland Lt & Pow.	13⅛	15⅛
Springfield Gas	14½	16½
Twin States G. & E. pr. pf.	100	104
West. Mass. Cos.	35	38

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	1.30½	1.31	1.29⅝	1.30¼	+ ⅛
July	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.13¼	1.14	
Sept.	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.09⅝	1.10	— ⅛
Corn					
May	1.10½	1.10⅝	1.09⅝	1.09½	— ⅜
July	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05⅝	+ ⅛
Sept.	1.01	1.01¾	1.00⅝	1.01¼	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.52	.52	.50¾	.51⅝	— ⅛
July	.45	.45⅜	.44½	.45	— ⅛
Sept.	.42	.42½	.41⅝	.42	
Rye					
May	1.08⅝	1.09⅝	1.08½	1.08⅝	+ ⅜
July	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.00	1.00⅝	+ ⅜
Sept.	.93	.93½	.93	.93½	+ ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.23⅛	1.22¼	1.22⅝	+⅞
July	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.18⅞	+¾
Oct	1.09⅛	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	+⅝

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 10 higher. No sales.

Higher Taxes Coming but Economist Sees Buying Power Unhurt

Economist Sees Definite Changes In Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The heavy burden of adjusting themselves toa sellers' market and to rapidly changing trends in distribution must be borne by purchasing agents and distributors generally, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications, before a meeting of the New York Purchasing Agents Association here.

"Inventory policies of the last decade or more must be reviewed in the light of current developments," stated Mr. Zelomek. "Small stocks and a quick turnover have been good policy for a long time, since improved transportation speeds deliveries and greater style importance hastens obsolescence. But rising prices put a premium on larger stocks of goods.

Many Drastic Changes

"More rapid transportation has made possible very drastic changes in distribution in the past. Together with the cinema, periodicals, the radio and the motorcar; it has put a premium on speed in the distribution of style articles. The national jobber has suffered as a consequence, but the change has been beneficial to central buying, to the growth of resident buying offices, and to the growth of chains.

"The rate at which industry is decentralizing at the present time is underestimated by many people," stated Mr. Zelomek. "One of the important results is the stimulus to direct-to-consumer selling by manufacturers. When the producer finds that his network of plants taps the principal retail markets of the nation he will seriously consider opening his own retail outlets, particularly for specialized goods which require technical sales or maintenance training."

Decentralization of industry is an accumulative process, and Mr. Zelomek expects this movement to continue more rapidly during the next 10 years than during the past 10 years.

"Population movements at the present time show a semi-reversal of trends which have been in evidence for some time. The movement of people from the farms to the cities has been supplemented by a movement from the cities to the suburban areas surrounding them. This has already introduced the suburban specialty store as a competitor of the metropolitan department store."

More Changes Expected

"The chain and the large metropolitan department stores are developments of the comparative recent past. It would be a mistake," Mr. Zelomek asserted, "to believe that equally rapid changes are not in store for us in the next few years. Chains and department stores, there is reason for believing, may very nearly have reached their maximum growth at the present time. Since the volume of goods which is distributed is expected to keep on increasing, this automatically means the rapid development of competing forms of distribution.

"An immediate danger is that purchasing agents and distributors will continue to underestimate the power of the domestic market to absorb goods." Mr. Zelomek cautioned that, "the newly distributed purchasing power and the prospect of further increases in income indicate a rise in sales trends to record levels, and that preparations must be made accordingly."

December Newspaper Advertising Higher

By the Associated Press

New York

Newspaper advertising in December increased 12.4 per cent over that for December, 1935, Printers' Ink index indicated. For the entire year of 1936 the index showed a gain of 10.3 per cent over the 1935 figure.

Weighted for seasonal variations, the December figure was 4.5 per cent more than the November index, indicating the usual decrease in the last month of the year was not as large as normal, the magazine said.

December farm paper advertising advanced 24.9 per cent over that for December, 1935. For the entire year the gain was 23.2 per cent, more than twice the gain recorded for 1935 over 1934.

Irving Trust Net In 1936 $541,011 Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Irving Trust Company reports a net profit of $3,691,941 for the year 1936 and compares with a profit of $3,150,930 in 1935, according to Lewis E. Pierson and Harry E. Ward, chairman and president, respectively, before the bank's annual meeting.

After a dividend payment of $3,000,000 the remainder of the net profit, together with $1,000,000 released from reserve for contingencies, was added to undivided profits, increasing that item by $1,691,941.

Mr. Ward said that the net book value of the company's headquarters building at 1 Wall street was $24,278,922 and gross income last year was $2,366,788. After suitable depreciation and all other charges, except income and franchise taxes, net profit amounted to $1,127,246, a return of 4.64 per cent on the book value.

Mr. Ward reported that the average rate of return on loans and investments in 1936 was 1.73 per cent, against 1.93 per cent in 1935, the reduction reflecting mainly the replacement at current rates of maturing loans and investments. The effect of this decline in the average rate obtained had been largely offset, he said, by an increase of 11.3 per cent in the average volume of loans and investments.

Grace & Co. Acquires Company in London

LONDON (AP)—W. R. Grace & Co. of New York have taken control of the important London banking firm of Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd., it was reported.

Five English members of the board of directors, including the chairman, resigned owing to the change, it was said.

Harold J. Roig, a director of Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd., confirmed the report that that concern was being dissolved and that its capital would be returned to shareholders.

NEW YORK—W. R. Grace & Co. own all the capital stock of the Grace Steamship Company. In addition, they control cotton and woolen mills, sugar plantations and sugar mills in Peru and Chile. They own jointly with the Pan American Airways, Inc., the Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.

Bank Says Sweden And Finland Beat Slump by Self-Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The remarkable success achieved by Finland and Sweden in weathering the world slump is held by the Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions, to have been at least partly due to self-help.

"It would be difficult to find," the current monthly review of the Midland Bank says, "another country whose recovery has been so marked as that of Finland or where the tracing of causes is so simple a task." Public works, the bank continues, were resorted to, "only on a very small scale and this purely as a measure of alleviation of local distress. More effective were the various measures adopted for the relief of agriculture."

The low rate at which the finmark settled in relation to sterling subsequent to 1931-32 was another factor.

Co-ordination of Exports

The bank finds, however, also that "the trade of both Sweden and Finland has for some years past been assisted by the operation of strong schemes of national and international co-ordination of export sales of a number of timber products besides timber itself."

In Sweden the operation of cause and effect appears to have been less clear than in Finland. The Swedish authorities, the bank says, "announced almost immediately after the suspension of the gold standard in September, 1931, that their efforts would be directed to keeping the purchasing power of the krona steady in terms of goods and services entering into the general cost of living; and later it was explained that this desideratum did not exclude some recovery in primary commodity prices. This unusually explicit statement of policy has been reiterated from time to time, and in fact the cost-of-living index is still only 1 per cent above the basic figure, while since September, 1931, the wholesale price index has on balance risen by about 13 per cent."

State Gives Work

The bank finds a subsidiary factor in Sweden's policy of giving employment upon state projects to considerable numbers of otherwise disengaged workers. "The projects undertaken," it says, "were mostly in the nature of non-productive works, that is to say, works which could not ordinarily be expected to yield a financial return, however much they might contribute to improving the basic economic and social equipment of the country.

"Moreover, a system of deficit financing was adopted, the budget being drawn up to leave a deficiency in the early years, which it was expected would be made good in more prosperous times. This is exactly what has happened, for the newly incurred debts have already been largely repaid and the remainder is entirely provided for in this year's budget."

Summing up the causes that have been at work the bank inclines to the view that the Swedish Government's policy has contributed to recovery. The system of deficit finance in particular, it suggests, has served as a stimulus, "bending the curve of recovery more sharply upward." Behind this, however, was "the great recovery in export trade, without which, to say the least, economic prosperity could not have returned so early or in such full measure."

$14,000,000,000 Tax Bill Is Seen No Check to Buying Power

NEW YORK (AP)—Estimating that the nation's total tax bill may reach $14,000,000,000 in the fiscal year starting next July, Dr. Paul Studenski, professor of economics at New York University, assured dry goods retailers in convention "wisely conceived" taxation would not hit public buying power during business recovery.

He predicted state and local governments during the next few years would have to raise larger amounts of taxation to offset withdrawal of federal aid and keep pace with population increase.

Taxation Needed

At the same time, he said, federal taxation would have to be maintained at a high rate to balance the budget, start debt repayment and provide for the social security program and machine age unemployment.

The unsettled state of international affairs, he added, also would necessitate larger military expenditures.

The $14,000,000,000 tax bill, he noted, would amount to 18 to 20 per cent of the indicated national income, and would compare with $12,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year, with $7,500,000,000 in federal, state and local collections in 1933 and $10,000,000,000 in 1929.

Virgil P. Ettinger, New York, a tax expert, joined in forecasting high taxes for years to come. He advised corporation managers to simplify corporate structures to prepare for a possible further boost in federal levies on intercompany dividends, aimed at holding companies.

Installments Increase

Aside from the tax problem, attention of retail men gathered here for the spring buying season in wholesale markets, as well as the convention, was directed to rapid expansion of installment credit.

E. H. Scull, New York, an accountant and credit authority, asserted, "We are going through the most rapid expansion in credit business that retailing has ever experienced."

He held the Federal Government, through the Housing Administration's loan guaranty program, was responsible for starting a trend toward longer terms and lower payments in installment selling. He also observed that a tremendous backlog of demand for goods had accumulated during the depression, with the effect of accelerating credit expansion now visible. The country, he said, may be "headed for a real inflationary period."

Government Files $23,000,000 Suit To Recover Oil Land

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A $23,000,000 recovery suit charging conspiracy on the part of several large companies and individuals was filed by the Federal Government.

The Government seeks title to a $10,000,000 section of oil land in Kern County, Calif., and $13,000,000 in oil and gas allegedly extracted from the land.

Defendants include the Standard Oil Company of California, the Standard Gasoline Company, Pan American Petroleum Company, Southern California Gas Company, Chase National Bank of New York, Bank of America, Tidewater Associated Oil Company and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, as executrix of the E. L. Doheny estate.

The land has been in dispute for many years, beginning with a congressional resolution approved in 1924 following the Teapot Dome case which directed the President and the Secretary of the Interior to move toward restoring the land to the Government.

Defendants claim title to the land on the ground that it was conveyed to them by the State of California. Under a congressional act of 1853, certain sections of land in every township were granted the state as public school property, provided the land were not mineral.

The Government asserts that the land was known to be mineral when surveyed and that therefore title to it never passed to the state.

Bank Clearings Up 12.8 P. C. for Week Above 1936 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,563,176,000 in the week ended Jan. 20, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This was a gain of 12.8 per cent over clearings of $5,819,928,000 in the same week last year. A week earlier the total represented a gain of 5.0 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York city aggregated $4,188,644,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent over a year ago. The $2,374,532,000 total at outside centers was 21.1 per cent greater than last year.

Increases were shown at all centers except Omaha, where there was a small decline. At Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Detroit and Louisville the total was 25 per cent or more improved over the same 1936 week.

Clearings at Chicago amounted to $369,800,000, a gain of 34.4 per cent over $275,100,000 in 1936.

Public Debt Climbs To New High Mark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The daily Treasury statement showed today the public debt climbed to a new high of $34,506,569,000 on Jan. 18.

This compared with the previous high of $34,467,757,000 on Jan. 12 and $30,524,481,000 a year ago.

Guaranty Trust Net in 1936 Tops 1935 by $613,283

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York reports earnings for the year 1936 of $13,409,158 and compares with $12,795,875 in the previous year, according to William C. Potter, chairman of the board, in a report to stockholders at their annual meeting. Mr. Potter was absent and W. Palen Conway, president, presided and read the report.

A total of $10,800,000 in dividends was paid, leaving a balance of $2,609,158 at the end of 1936, compared with $1,995,875 balance in 1935. There was set aside as reserves and for other charges $651,008 in 1936 and $1,892,183 in 1935.

The report also showed that profits realized on government obligations in 1936 amounted to $3,883,452, against $4,812,485 in the preceding year. Of this amount there was included in the current earnings $951,935 in 1936, and $2,375,041 in 1936, leaving balances of $2,931,617 and $2.437,444, respectively.

The 1936 balance of $2,931,617, it was explained, was credited to an amortization fund to provide, in part, for the amortization of bond premiums, thereby increasing the annual yield from government securities. In 1936 bond premiums were charged against this fund to the extent of $273,400, leaving in the amortization fund on Dec. 31, 1936, a balance of $2,655,217, applicable to the future.

Points discussed in the report included the fact that last year marked the first increase in "loans and bills purchased" in several years, more than half of the increase representing a demand for loans from commercial customers; that, through a switching from short-term into long-term government securities, the bank increased the average rate earned on holdings of federal loans from 0.81 per cent at the close of 1935 to 1.31 per cent on the holdings as of Dec. 31, 1936, and that total deposits at the end of last year of $1,709,643,127 established a new peak.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.345 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The yield on $50,015,000 273-day Treasury bills dated Jan. 20 and maturing Oct. 20, 1937, will be about 0.345 per cent, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

The total amount applied for was $124,392,000, of which $50,015,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.810, equivalent to a rate of about 0.251 per cent per annum, to 99.721, equivalent to a rate of about 0.368 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.738 and the average rate is about 0.345 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Canadian Issue of $85,000,000 Offered by Morgan Syndicate

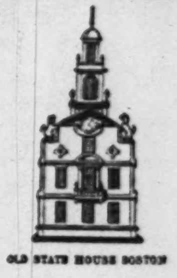
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The offering by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. of $85,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds is the first Canadian Government financing to be undertaken in the New York market in about a year. The financing consists of $30,000,000 of seven-year 2¼ per cent bonds due Jan. 15, 1944, which will be offered at 99½ to yield 2.327 per cent, and $55,000,000 of 30-year 3 per cent bonds due on Jan. 15, 1967, which will be priced at 98 to yield 3.102 per cent.

The proceeds from the bonds sale, amounting to $82,275,000, excluding accrued interest, will be used, with $7,512,000 to be taken from the Treasury, to pay $89,787,000 of Dominion of Canada 5 per cent War Loan bonds which will mature on March 1.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting and offering of these securities are the First Boston Corporation; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; A. E. Ames & Co., Inc.; the Dominion Securities Corporation; Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; the Lee Higginson Corporation; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd.; the Mellon Securities Corporation; White, Weld & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Cassatt & Co., Inc.; the Royal Securities Corporation; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley & Co.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Harris Hall Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; the Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc.; Dean Witter & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; the First of Michigan Corporation; Jackson & Curtis, and Dillon, Read & Co.

The 2¼ per cent short-term bonds will be redeemable, at the option of the Canadian Government, in whole but not in part, on any date on or after Jan. 15, 1943, upon at least 30 days' notice, at par and accrued interest. The 3 per cent 30-year bonds will be redeemable, at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on any interest date upon at least 60 days' notice on or before Jan. 15, 1942, at 105; thereafter through Jan. 15, 1947, at 104; thereafter through Jan. 15, 1952 at 103; thereafter through Jan. 15, 1957, at 102; thereafter through Jan. 15, 1962, at 101, and thereafter to maturity at par, in each case with accrued interest.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Dated January 21, 1937.

How to Win Latin Americans Found U. S. College Problem; Trade Plans Expected to Help

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Will inter-American cordiality increase the number of Latin-American students attending colleges and universities in the United States—an attendance at present rather small when compared with that of students enrolled from other sections of the world?

Figures taken from "American Universities and Colleges," issued by the Washington Council of American Education (1936) show that the number of Latin-American students coming north for the 1923-24 college and university terms was 709; and that the number 11 years later, for the 1934-35 terms, was 580.

Figures further show that the influx of Latin-American students into northern colleges and universities reached its height during a period between 1928-29 and 1930-31, the same period during which more students arrived from all sections of the globe. The rather rapid decrease of Latin-American enrollments since then has been laid to industrial depression.

Cost

One of the chief obstacles which have interfered with the enrollment of Latin-American students in northern institutions of learning has been the expense. Exchange rates have been in the United States' favor, and Latin Americans have not wanted to spend the considerable amount of national currency required in exchange for United States dollars. This same problem still holds; but the continuously improving trade conditions offset it in some measure.

The expense in northern institutions has not, however, been the only reason for the comparatively small number of students entering any one of the more than 1600 universities, colleges, professional schools, and junior colleges in the United States. One real reason has been Latin America's interest in things cultural in France, England, Germany and Italy.

Temperament

Favorable information spread by some 2,000,000 German and Italian citizens living in the various southern republics, and by a lesser number of British and French, has obviously had much to do with the situation. Again, because Latin America is of Spanish extraction, except for Portuguese Brazil, Latin-American thoughts, at least cultural thoughts, have turned toward Europe rather than North America. European customs, ideas and likes and dislikes have been more in accord with Latin-American temperaments. The people of the North have seemed cold and unresponsive. The southern students have traveled where they believed a more friendly people lived.

To take a tabular view of how things have been going—we may look back 13 years at the council's record of academic registrations, and back two years, and make comparison. The figures stand, first for the Latin-American group of countries, and then for other quarters of the world, as follows:

Students Sent to the United States

From	1923-24	1934-35
Argentina	33	25
Bolivia	19	4
Brazil	52	12
Chile	33	8
Colombia	34	50
Costa Rica	13	23
Cuba	139	149
Dominican Republic	5	3
Ecuador	9	5
Guatemala	18	11
Haiti	4	2
Honduras	22	20
Mexico	198	161
Nicaragua	10	11
Panama	33	58
Paraguay	1	1
Peru	52	16
Salvador	6	5
Uruguay	13	3
Venezuela	15	13
Totals	709	580
France	126	88
Canada	684	936
China	1467	787
Germany	79	236
Japan	708	878
Puerto Rico	181	185
Philippines	591	417
Russia	391	152
India	231	118
England	170	181
Totals	4268	3978

Arrangements

In this year 1937, the United States Government, under the orders of President Roosevelt, has seen fit to urge that Latin-American governments arrange for an exchange of American students. Three things, as far as the United States is concerned, will make this possible:

1. Better liking for northern people.
2. Improving business conditions.
3. Funds supplied by governments to pay tuition and travel expenses of students.

These factors seemingly outweigh all others; yet it hardly seems probable that either an exchange of students or an increased enrollment of Latin-American students in northern universities and colleges will occur until universities and colleges invite them.

Without Partisanship

Scholarships, part payment of expenses, entire payment of expenses, or whatever arrangement can be made, would seem likely to have far more lasting value than sending students through college at government expense and making them wards of a political party. Students sent north at the expense of families, scholarships, or funds provided from private or institutional sources, would be free to carry home new thoughts, to be used for the benefit of their own countrymen rather than for a government.

Themes on this subject awaiting later and particular discussion are:

Latin-American and North American institutions of learning.

Problems to be faced by students going north and by students going south.

G. H. C.

South Australian Play On Founder's Career Proved Fine Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The play which won first prize in the Advertiser Centenary competition, "Colonel Light—the Founder," was presented for a week by the Repertory Theater to overflowing houses.

The theme of the excutive and administrative difficulties associated with the founding of the State, the selection of the site of the capital, and the outstanding part played by Col. William Light were portrayed with highly dramatic effect.

The historical background was capably and accurately introduced, allowing for a certain latitude in colorful interpretation necessary to bring out the high lights of a singularly troublesome period.

There was, as history shows, great conflict in executive authority and sharp clash of temperament between Colonel Light, who was the first Surveyor General, and the first Governor, Sir John Hindmarsh.

The author of the play, a young South Australian, Max Afford, invested Colonel Light's character with brilliant qualities—a man of diversified gifts—soldier, draftsman, artist, musician and as his conception of the layout of Adelaide showed, a visionary of attainable ideals.

New York Measure Giving State Aid To Kindergartens Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Thirty civic and educational organizations here are banded together today to help insure passage of a bill to include kindergartens among the public schools which receive state aid. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is the recipient of a letter, sent early this week, asking his co-operation in putting through the bill, which will be introduced in the Legislature by Senator A. Spencer Feld.

The group, which is known as the Conference on the Needs of the Young Child, stresses that the kindergarten child is the only one for whom a minimum program of education is not assured by the State.

"Educators make no distinction between the importance of kindergarten education and that of the grade which is built upon it," Mrs. William Carter Dickerman, president of the New York Kindergarten Association, declared, "yet the State still excludes kindergartens from its financial program. The curriculum of the first grade, which the kindergarten-age child must enter if the State is to contribute to his education, has been declared highly unsuitable to that age by experts in education."

Organizations supporting the movement include the State League of Women Voters, the Child Study Association, the Trade Union League, the Women's City Club, New York University and Teachers College, Columbia University.

'Innocent,' He Says, Of Killing Trooper

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 21 (AP)—Alcide (Frenchy) Benoit, 24, pleaded innocent in muncipal court today on a charge of killing Policeman Richards F. Hammond. He was held for trial in circuit court. John H. Smith, companion of Benoit, was arraigned on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He waived examination and was bound over to circuit court under $10,000 bond for appearance Saturday.

Last night County Prosecutor Francis Ready announced the confession of the 24-year-old confessed slayer shortly after Benoit's flight over sleet-covered country areas with officers of three states and the Federal Government ended in Monroe—a short distance from the spot where he abducted Trooper Hammond at midnight Tuesday.

If convicted of first-degree murder in the state courts, he faces a mandatory life sentence, the maximum penalty in Michigan.

State police identification bureau records show that Benoit was first arrested in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1930, on a charge of transporting a stolen automobile across the state line. Because he was a juvenile, Benoit was committed to the Michigan Boys' Vocational School at Lansing for two years. In 1933 he was sentenced to the state reformatory at Ionia after conviction in Detroit of carrying concealed weapons and of receiving stolen property. Benoit was released on parole on Jan. 2, 1936.

Cabinetmaker Produces Pictures Using Wood Inlay for 'Pigments'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—James W. Show of this city, cabinet worker by trade, has completed the fifth of a series of pictures done in inlaid wood. All wood used is untinted, the artist depending upon natural colorings for blended tonal effects.

Any color desired for this intricate work may be found if the artist has patience, Mr. Show declares. He says he can reproduce virtually any scene in this unique medium, although most of his subjects thus far have been set in the midst of the desert.

The finished product presents a surprisingly soft appearance. Perspective is good; detail as perfect as patience will permit.

Each completed picture represents approximately two and one half months of steady work. They are done in, not on, a piece of oak board approximately two feet square and one fourth of an inch thick. Colors extend entirely through this board so the back presents a picture almost as interesting as the front.

Trees from many parts of the world provide the strange pigments for this artist. In one finished piece he used tiny bits of 18 different trees. These included Tennessee aromatic cedar, California orange wood, black, white and English walnut, camphor tree, chinaberry, ebony, African blackwood, English graywood, figured olive (obtained from Jerusalem), magnolia, white cedar, and gum.

Mr. Show declares he has no fear of his work being copied. A similar picture might be made, but to find exact duplicates of the tiny bits of colored wood presents a task so complex that it ranks as an impossible feat, he declares.

Halfpenny Stamps Sold In Elizabethan Mansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TODMORDEN, Eng.—Purchase of a halfpenny stamp is sufficient excuse for entering a handsome Elizabethan mansion which stands in secluded grounds in this Lancashire town.

Today, this building serves as Todmorden Post Office. Formerly it was the home of the ancestors of the Earl of Derwentwater, who served in the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Hindus of India Split on Changes In Reform Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Proceedings at this year's annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, the chief political organization among Indians, show that while, at least in Hindu circles, there is still a big majority uncompromisingly opposed to the official constitutional reforms that are about to be introduced, nevertheless there is no unanimity as to any alternative proposals.

As has long been the case, educated Indian opinion continues to desire a fuller and more immediate measure of autonomy than that provided in the official scheme. On the other hand, no generally accepted proposals have been put forward in its place.

Decisions Await Elections

This fact appeared alike in the presidential address given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, and in the resolutions that were adopted by the congress. The Pandit objected to his supporters' accepting office in the new provincial legislative assemblies, but the congress decided eventually to postpone any decision on this highly controversial question until after the elections to these bodies shall have been held.

Also in regard to alternative proposals, all that the congress succeeded in agreeing to was to support the summoning of a popular "Constituent Assembly," which would then have to formulate a definite plan.

Chief Point of Criticism

The Pandit was especially severe in his condemnation of those portions of the official scheme which provide for the eventual setting up of a central Federal Government. In particular he criticized the bringing in of the autocratically ruled Indian states as coequal partners with the democratically governed provinces in this federal system.

The resolutions that were eventually passed, however, did not go further on this point than to condemn the official reforms in general terms.

They also declined co-operation in any Coronation celebrations that may be held. It was explained, however, that this was not intended to express ill will or discourtesy to the British Sovereign.

Sympathy for Madrid

At the same time, resolutions were passed opposing the Government's "forward policy" on the North West Frontier of India and expressing sympathy with the people of Spain, "in their great struggle for liberty."

The meeting was noticeable for an address by Mahatma Gandhi (the veteran nationalist leader) who bade the gathering "pursue non-violence" as being "the only means of gaining independence."

The gathering was a big one, some 50,000 Indians attending, although the locality chosen for it was in the somewhat remote village of Faizpur, more than 100 miles from Bombay.

Boy Scout Activity Grows in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21—Four out of every 10 boys of Boy Scout age in this metropolitan area are Scouts, according to statistics just compiled by the St. Louis Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Council regards as even more significant the fact that St. Louis has 3131 volunteer Scout leaders, of whom nearly one half have been trained specially in nationally authorized leadership courses.

Total membership of persons connected with the Boy Scout movement in St. Louis is 14,690 persons, including 10,599 Scouts and Cubs. The Scouts are supervised by 11 trained Scouts executives of the St. Louis Council.

Bids Asked for Liner To Replace Leviathan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission called Jan. 19 for bids by April 1 on a new ocean liner to replace the Leviathan in trans-Atlantic service. The commission asked proposals on two alternative designs—one for a modernized sister ship of the liners Manhattan and Washington and the other for a slightly larger vessel.

Bids were asked on behalf of the United States Lines Company, which operates the Manhattan and Washington. The Leviathan is laid up. Under an agreement with the Department of Commerce United States Lines must build a vessel to replace it.

Office Production Raised in England By Rest Periods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A story of how better working conditions increased office efficiency was told to a conference here of office employers and office workers recently, by Prof. Millaisi Culpin, an expert on industrial standards.

In a certain factory, he said, 10 girl workers were set apart. They had better lighting conditions than other workers and, in consequence, their output went up. They then received more frequent rest pauses, and again their output went up. Subsequently other advantages were provided, and at each change for the better, their output went up.

More Than Mere Cogs

Then, all of a sudden, everything was reversed. The 10 were sent back to the ordinary conditions of the ordinary workers. But—and here, said the professor, was the enlightening point—still their output went up. The fact was that, although output had been improved by improved conditions, it was affected still more by the knowledge among the 10 workers that they were "important," that they were persons of interest.

Professor Culpin was addressing an audience called together by two organizations, the Joint Consultative Council and the Women's Employment Federation, both of which are interested in promoting the best possible conditions for workers and, thereby, the best return to those who employ them.

Stress on Human Element

Before office life under mechanized rules becomes fixed in rigid outlines, the members of the conference said, it is necessary to consider carefully the human element concerned in it, and accordingly they passed a series of resolutions.

In the first place, they declared that staffs should be paid on a recognized scale which should reach a rate at which workers should become self-supporting in the fullest sense.

Secondly, they suggested that mechanical duties might be relieved by a part-time change over into other work.

Thirdly, they expressed the opinion that working conditions in offices where mechanized methods are used should be made to avoid strain by the provision of rest pauses, good light, balanced arrangement of duties and the like. They said that adequate holidays should be the rule and that, in everyday working, noise should be eliminated to the greatest possible extent.

Hungary to Allow Secret Balloting After Long Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—An initial step has been taken toward a long-cherished ideal in Hungary with promulgation of a new election law. It is a belated reform, but because of its very delay seems all the more precious. All reformers here are rejoicing that the Hungarian masses are to be allowed to vote secretly.

This measure has long been under discussion, and was promised by more than one government, but always postponed. The late Premier, Julius Gömbös, made it one of the chief points of his "reform program," but never brought it to consummation.

Party Leaders Consulted

Now, however, his successor, Koloman Daranyi, after friendly discussions with all party leaders, has introduced the first part of the much-desired election reform. He has had a law passed which frees election candidates from the necessity of securing in advance thousands of signatures from supporters recommending them.

This old requirement was a serious defect, and subject to great abuses. The Government could use the police apparatus to obtain signatures and timid persons dared not refuse their names, but opposition candidates had difficultq in securing signers in districts where there was election terror.

Gross Frauds Charged

Government partisans found many ways in which to make a peasant regret the recommending of an opposition candidate. Besides, there was much fraud, corruption and falsification. Subservient or partisan judges sometimes annulled an opposition candidacy because of allegedly invalid signatures.

This was part of an election system the chief aim of which was to permit government control and to enable a small group of persons holding power to direct the national will. Now this provision is abolished. It remain to be seen how swiftly Hungary proceeds toward free, secret balloting for all adult men.

Pilot 'Probable Cause' Of Texas Plane Crash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce said Jan. 19 it believed the "probable cause" of an airplane crash which killed six persons at Dallas Dec. 23 was the pilot's inexperience in operating a two-motored transport plane. The plane, piloted by Donald C. Walbridge, was on a test flight, carrying employees of Braniff Airways, Inc.

The flight had been ordered, the bureau said, as a routine test following installation of a new right engine. The bureau said that when the plane returned to the landing field "it was definitely observed that the right engine was not functioning." Apparently believing he would "over-shoot" the landing field, the bureau said, Pilot Walbridge opened the throttles to clear the field. The bureau said the engine alone was not sufficient to permit the plane to climb. It stalled, and then crashed beyond the hangar.

Farm Groups Turn Attention To Tenant Farmer Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—While Congress considers what to do to help the sharecropper and other tenant farmers acquire the land they work, the more prosperous farmers who belong to organizations are giving sympathetic attention to this national problem.

Sharecroppers, of course, do not belong to farm bureaus and granges. Their "budgets" do not permit the payment of dues. Therefore the farmers most in need of aid to get them out of a desperate economic situation do not have official spokesmen to put their case before farm organization meetings. They have been more or less overlooked until recently.

National Grange

But now the general publicity given to their needs has awakened the interest of socially minded farmers. The National Grange adopted, for the first time this year, a resolution favoring "a well-considered rehabilitation program, particularly designed to aid worthy tenant-farmers and sharecroppers to own their own farms."

Louis J. Taber, national master of the Grange, spoke in behalf of the sharecropper at the fall convention of the organization, and a southern state Grange master made an appeal for sharecroppers that led directly to the resolution.

More recently the Grange made public a statement, in which it called attention to the fact that "in some southern states not less than 70 per cent of all farmers are tenants, with living conditions in many localities almost unbelievably terrible." It approved government aid of some sort to reduce farm tenancy.

This is a rather advanced position for a conservative farm organization like the Grange to take. Organizations are inclined to consider expediency. If they champion one group they may antagonize another which has a vested interest in the situation they attack. Thus the presence in the membership of landowning farmers who use the sharecropping system, or the possibility of enlisting these farmer-owners as members, may tend to keep an organization from committing itself too openly on the issue. But in this case the Grange was willing to take the chance of offending some by coming out definitely for relief to sharecroppers.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has not gone so far as the Grange, but has expressed itself as in favor of the general program. It has asked the new Congress to "provide an opportunity for worthy young farmers and efficient tenants to become farm owners by a liberalized loaning policy under the administration of the Agricultural Department and the Farm Credit Administration."

It is explained at Farm Bureau headquarters here that farm people look with mistrust on the possibility of Congress setting up another instrument for heavy Government spending, with costly overhead, and think that a program could be carried out more economically if it is put in the hands of agencies already experienced in lending to farmers.

The National Grange is also eager to see that there is to be no careless spending of public money. Farmers who have struggled to buy their land and keep it do not look with favor on too-easy aid for those whose troubles, they think, arise chiefly from shiftlessness. Distinction should be made between tenants really deserving of a boost, and those whom no amount of boosting would make good farmers. Mr. Taber hinted at this attitude in his annual master's address this year.

"America must face the problem of increased tenancy and sharecropping. . . . This is a practical problem requiring common-sense treatment and consideration. . . . It is unsound to encourage those without land to assume an obligation of debt that cannot reasonably be paid. Good tenants, of sound agricultural experience, who have accumulated some property, should be encouraged to become farm owners; and the Government will be justified in providing low interest and sound facilities to bring this about."

Explains Attitude

A recent statement issued by the National Grange further explains the attitude of members of this farm fraternal organization.

"While it is very desirable that a larger percentage of farmers should own the acres they till," it states, "it is nevertheless necessary that any plan for reducing tenancy should be framed and administered with due caution, so that Uncle Sam may not be left holding the bag when the scheme collapses, as it will, in a certain percentage of cases.

"It has been suggested that any plan which may be devised should provide for a period of probation before the tenant shall be given full title to his land."

The Grange continues to study the problem. Mr. Taber is a member of the special committee appointed by President Roosevelt to make recommendations on aid for tenant farmers. Local granges are reported as featuring the topic at their discussion meetings this year.

Farmers' Union

The Farmers' Union, the more radical agricultural group, favors a much less conservative governmental program than do the other two organizations. At its annual meeting this fall a resolution was adopted asking Congress "to set up a permanent function of government, with no less than $1,000,000,000 as a revolving fund to rehabilitate farmers and assist in development of co-operative activities for the needy low income farmers. This money not to be used for doles, but to purchase farms, farm equipment, livestock and facilities for co-operatives. This program for the assistance of farmers who have no credit elsewhere."

Since the Government set up a $1,000,000,000 fund for the RFC, it could just as well do the same for farmers, argues the Union. This, however, represents the opinion of an organization which, up to the present, has not had much influence in Washington, and which is not generally considered typical of the great mass of farming people.

Japanese Diet

(Continued from Page 1)

Kenyukai, largest party in the House of Peers, caused a stir when he warned the Government against the evils of fascism and dictatorships which he sair were wholly unsuited to Japan's national structure.

Dictatorships

"Dictatorships are devised by nations which were defeated in the war," he declared, "or during periods of destitution—as in Germany, Italy and Turkey. Dictatorships are by-products of national misfortune and desperation."

Dictatorships, which center around persons who "indulge in heroics," Viscount Kenkyukai said, have failed in the various countries of Europe "from the standpoint of the peoples' welfare and freedom of speech."

"Such a regime would be destructive to Japan's parliamentary politics and runs counter to Japan's national structure with the Emperor at the nation's head," he asserted.

Hirota Cabinet Attacked

Calling the Hirota cabinet the most unpopular Government in the last 30 years, Kunimatsu Hamada, Seiyukai party leader, launched a strong demand to divorce the military from the civilian government.

He asserted that the army's interference in political administration sprang from a desire for a dictatorship, saying "the Government has failed to achieve its national aims, and instead is devoting itself to fascist politics. Unprecedented national expenditures are leading the nation to financial panic, throwing industry into confusion. A general deadlock is caused by the diplomacy of the militarists."

As the heated session adjourned, Premier Hirota, assailed by opposition leaders controlling a majority of the membership, went to the palace to report to Emperor Hirohito.

On the Premier's request, the emperor issued an imperial decree suspending Diet sessions for two days.

Farm 'Co-op' Members Continue Milk Strike

EAGLE BRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Schuyler Peck, head of the Quaker Springs Local Association, said Jan. 19 that striking members of the New England Milk Producers Association were clinging to their refusal to deliver milk to the plants of H. P. Hood & Sons Company here and at Salem. Mr. Peck said that predicted desertions from the ranks of the strikers due to the payment of approximately 65 cents less a 100 pounds of milk than the price paid by the Hood concern, failed to materialize. The striking producers, he said, are delivering milk to the United Farmers Creamery at Hoosick Falls for $1.615 per hundredweight while the Hood company is paying $2.27 for the same type product.

Want One-House Assembly

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21 (AP)—A bill authorizing a constitutional amendment to make the Minnesota Legislature a one-house body, replacing the present House and Senate, was introduced in the House Jan. 19. If the proposed amendment should be approved, the bill would make the changes effective in 1941.

Theatrical Bus To Tour Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A traveling theater for children recently left Warsaw in a special bus for a nine months' tour of Poland. Altogether the company is to give 500 performances in the most remote villages and hamlets in the land.

Included in the bus's comprehensive equipment are scenery, costumes and marionettes. Whatever the schoolroom may be like there will be scenery and a program to fit it. The cast comprises six persons, all used to playing to children.

The cost of the omnibus (20,000 zloty, or about $4000) and the annual upkeep of the theater, estimated at 80,000 zloty, are being borne by the Union of Teachers.

Dorothy Thompson Sees Revival of Democracies

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dorothy Thompson's book, "I Saw Hitler," was banned yesterday by Germany. Miss Thompson is the wife of Sinclair Lewis.

"The book was published in 1932," she said. "The secret service banned me in person two years ago."

In an address at Town Hall, Miss Thompson said that "we now have what might be called the 'fascintern,' a Fascist international, more to be feared than the comintern, which is in a very weak state."

Miss Thompson said that the strongest impression of her recent trip to Europe was the apparent "rediscovery of Democratic countries that they have something worth fighting for."

"The overwhelming impression I got in England and France and some of the northern countries," she said, "was that the issue is no longer the issue between communism and fascism, but between democracy and dictatorship. . . .The realization is growing that civil liberties and rights of the people under a democratic system are to be retained at all costs."

Valentine to Shake Up Houston Police Force

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—New York Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, considered one of the strictest disciplinarians in the city's history, will reorganize the Houston (Texas) police force at the request of the Houston Mayor, R. H. Fornville.

Commissioner Valentine said he would leave for Texas by boat within a week, and during a month's vacation would survey the city's police system for a week or 10 days, then make his recommendations. Two ranking members of the New York department, he said, would go to Houston to direct the new organization until it was well under way. Commissioner Valentine said he had no intention of leaving the New York department.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo.

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MAN, 30, active, now employed, surveying, seeks betterment; well-educated, experienced forestry, lumbering, teaching, good salesman; integrity established. 433 5th, Traverse City, Mich.

PLANT engineer, college graduate, 20 years' experience, electrical, mechanical, structural and industrial, seeks position along above lines, or where executive ability is required. H. R. JOHNSTON, 132 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, O.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

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FENWAY—Tetlow Hall, 11 Tetlow St., rear of Jack Gardner's Palace; 1 and 2 room suites; all electric; quiet location; selected tenancy. Apply on premises or tel. Lon. 9035, Boston.

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FACTORY superintendent of wide experience, efficiency and research work and inventing. Address Box G-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER-Secretary, several years' experience, complete charge, anywhere. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

COMPANION-Housekeeper or attendant to one needing care or part time work. Write Box H-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY - Stenographer, experienced, wishes position. N. Y. C.; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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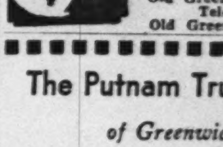


OLD
GREENWICH
BEAUTY
SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

Old Greenwich
Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

NEW ENGLAND
CARPET CLEANING
COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

THERMOMETERS
For Indoor and Outdoor Use
Priced from 25c to $5
Greenwich Hardware Co.
Tel. 605

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES
and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0880

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Trusty Dog Food
M. J. Burnham INC.
West Hartford Center

Every Wednesday
Whole Wheat Doughnuts
25c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

There is only one
"E. C." WEBB'S
Shoe Repair Service at 2 State St. ONLY
Cleaning, Dyeing, Polishes, Laces, Made to Order
Arctics Repaired.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance.
36 Pearl Street Phone 2-9832
Hartford National Bank Building

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton, Robertson's Bakery)

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

The Garden Encyclopedia
A whole bookshelf of Garden Books in one profusely illustrated volume.
1400 pages, 750 illustrations, including 250 photographs.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Custom-Made
Clothing
(To your individual measure)
Stockwell's

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Postum, Rinso, Lux and other Monitor-advertised products. Meats, Groceries, Sea Foods, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables.
PH. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shirts Laundered
The Way Men Like Them
COLLARS SET PERFECTLY
MONARCH LAUNDRY

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 84116. OFF 135 TEMPLE

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

ROESSLER'S
THE NEW VITAMIN "D" TASTE THRILL
FRANKSIES
A Concentrated MEAT FOOD
910 State St. Phones 5-7711—5-7058

SPECIALIZED
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 GOFFE STREET 8-4141

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for Your Home and Office.
209 Orange Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

THE EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 ORANGE STREET

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042 9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery
For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

January Sale of Nemo, Flexees, Le Gant and other famous make corsets, at greatly reduced prices.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Tel. 3-3171

TELEPHONE 3-0349
The Community Press
PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw
Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11 Noroton Hghts., Conn.

WATERBURY

For Southern
or Cruise Wear
- DRESSES
- MILLINERY
- ACCESSORIES

SUGENHEIMERS
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Good Merchandise Cheap, but no cheap merchandise at any price.
40-42 NORTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

We extend cordial Greetings and best New Year Wishes to all our Monitor friends.
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST PH. SOUTH 111

FANCY CAKES **GLASER** FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings. Our Specialty
320-322 E. NORTH AVENUE
PHONE UNV. 3612

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
Trade In Your Old Furniture
Liberal Allowances

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
CALL 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Furniture of Character
BUY NOW and SAVE on Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Lamps, Tables and Odd Pieces.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Greenhouses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
343-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

GOOD FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
89 Hawley Street
One block back of Court House

A MONTH OF SALES
Clearing our stocks of winter clothing and accessories at bargain prices. Buy now and save.
At McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

Our sincere appreciation and best wishes to all Monitor Readers.

SPECIAL AT $2.19
An Electric Heating Pad, Wet Proof.
Cosmetics and Perfumes

BELLIS PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 4000

PONDFIELD MARKET
INCORPORATED
wishes to express their sincere thanks for past patronage.
When in need of
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Call Us
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 0153

The NOSEGAY
Wishes to express appreciation for the patronage of the Monitor readers.
65 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0310

Sincere appreciation for past co-operation
Our aim is to please. When looking for Monitor Nationally Advertised goods try us—
D. STRUSS, Inc.
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM *Hair Stylist*
takes this opportunity to thank you for past patronage and hope we may have the pleasure of serving you in the future.
71 Pondfield Road Tel. 6260

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BROOKLYN
See New York City

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Time

Springtime is cleaning time. That is our business to help you. Send us your light weight garments to be ready for Easter and the warm weather.

We have installed a corn cob meal method of cleaning furs and fur-trimmed garments. This is the "Furriers Method" of cleaning.

We specialize in cleaning rugs, both Oriental and domestic, furniture, drapes and curtains. We demoth and moth-proof all of these articles.

We have a modern cold storage vault, fully covered by insurance for the safe keeping of your furs and winter clothing.

For particulars call us and we will gladly give you the best cleaning service obtainable.

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave Machineless Wave
$3.50-$6.00 $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

ODORLESS
DRY CLEANING, Inc.
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
842 Hertel Avenue De. 2177

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 8480
Complete Lines of Choice
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
We Deliver

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

- You will find that the best coal you can buy actually costs you less. That is why we recommend

Jeddo-Highland Premium Anthracite
M. J. PETERSON
OFFICE AND YARD. Riverside 7300—1170

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

Peck's
CORTLAND ITHACA
February Sale
Now in Progress
Complete Home Furnishings

Kalos Beauty Shop
Permanent Waves
Special $4.00 up
Phone 2163 303 Newberry Bldg.

GLOVERSVILLE

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
is in full swing with prices on our regular stock greatly reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Williams & Dye Co.
ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

FARHART GARAGE
See the New 1937
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034, Johnstown 646

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

Match Your Old Silver
Orders for discontinued sterling patterns taken up to January 28th with no additional die charge. Delivery made in April.
Bring in a sample of your pattern
R. A. Heggie and Bro. Co.
Jewelers

Everything Greatly Reduced including
Dresses, Undergarments, Hosiery and Millinery
CRANCE SHOP
336 E. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Orders delivered Tel. Freeport 5908
90 South Grand Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

S O S
GAS AND SERVICE STATION
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
TEL. CEDARHURST 9176

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

WESTBURY FROCKS
Silks and Cottons, 3.95 and 5.95
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed. and Fri.

INSURANCE
Any Kind—Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

CLARKE'S MARKET
No. 1 prime grade quality meats, POULTRY
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Prompt delivery.
142-42 Roosevelt Avenue
Tel. Independence 3-5763

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-33 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977. Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Housefurnishings
150-34 14TH AVENUE
Telephone Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE **Esso**
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

Spring Is Coming!
Are You Prepared With Knitted Suit, Sweater or Dress?
YARNS and INSTRUCTION at
Handy Needlecraft Shop
30 Windsor Place Bou. 8-1378

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4000—3-4038 MODERATE PRICES
Homestead Hotel Beauty Shop
OLGA HELD
Open Nights
Tues. and Fri., 8 p. m. Grenfell Ave.

FREEPORT

Kenneth E. Nagle, Inc.
HEWLETT AVE. and LONG ISLAND R. R.
MERRICK, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Freeport 2080 Metered Deliveries 24 Hour Service

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

GREAT NECK

RADIO SERVICE
House Calls $1
All Work Guaranteed
CAPEHART SPECIALISTS
BARROW
GREAT NECK 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phones Hempstead 7720, 7721, 7722
January Houseware Sales
Now in Progress
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Glass
Linoleum
278 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

Super-SHELL GASOLINE
JIM'S
SHELL STATION
(Privately owned)
PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
Greenwich Street and Jerusalem Avenue

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES { Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

A Long Island Laundry
for Long Island people. Get the best for the least.
Call the
Puritan Laundry
Newtown 98360 9215 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Queens Retail Furrier
INCORPORATED
37-37 82ND STREET
Due to the abnormal weather conditions we reduced our prices on
FUR COATS, CAPES, SCARFS AND MUFFS

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-32 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 55c
DINNER 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
Reduced Prices During January and February
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8656

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales **Ford** Service
New Cars and Trucks
8580 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 72th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 8410

The Curiosity Shop Inc
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices, Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 Roosevelt Ave.
—SALE—
Great savings on all Men's Furnishings.
Buy now before prices rise.
Sarnoff Hat Agency

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted
$2.95 up

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Ruoff
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators
Ranges, Water Heaters,
House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-8227
Authorized Representative of
THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK

LITTLE NECK TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Furrier
Dry Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
M. KAPEY, Prop.
251-28 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-5207

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
Candies Exclusively
82 Atlantic Avenue

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
— Telephone Lynbrook 8423

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Semi-Annual Shoe Sale
Vitality Shoes for Women
Log Cabin Shoes for Children
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
High-Grade Shoes at Sale Prices
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Lucas
Wallpaper
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We stock many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICH. HILL 2-4001

COHEN'S FUR SHOP
January Clearance Sale
All fur and cloth coats reduced from 25% to 40%
Coats made to order and remodeled.
Jamaica Ave. Cor. 104th Street
Phone Rich. Hill 2-8314

½ YEARLY SALE
Great Reduction in Wilbur Coon, Matrix and Treadeasy Shoes.
For Children
Edwards and Pedicraft Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Avenue

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PETERS & ANGELBECK
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

RIDGEWOOD

MRS. E. BERN
Corsetiere
Figure Moulding Garments
Correct Fitting Guaranteed
All Sizes All Prices
Suite 409
315-317 WYCKOFF AVE. HEGEMAN 3-6860

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS
HOOVER
EUREKA
EXPERT SERVICE
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

Newest Prints and Spring Hats

Cinderella Shop
Anna C. Miller—Minneva Bailey
Phone ROCKVILLE CENTER 638
15 North Park Avenue
Opposite Fantasy Theater

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
84 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3693

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8352
58 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N Y

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Housewares Hardware
Paints
Electric Refrigerators
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280-1281

MOUNT VERNON

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniutre for Over Fifty-Seven Years

MATRIX SHOES, COLLEGE-BRED SHOES, ARCH BUILT SHOES, TRU-TRED SHOES, Sold at
DAVE WEISBERGER'S, Inc.
171 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Branch Store
1012 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor
THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

REMOVAL SALE
Entire Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at Drastic Reductions.
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women
The York Shoe Store
6 W. FIRST ST., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
OAK 7296

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
1134TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Seven Years

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

Clearance Sale
Westinghouse and Crosley 1936
Floor Model Refrigerators
Savings up to
$70⁰⁰

There are just 14 of these new, 1936 models offered on following terms:

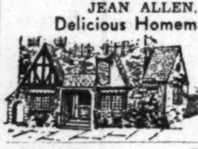
1. Small down payment
2. No further payments until March
3. Immediate delivery
4. Payments as low as 15c per day

New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Company
361 North Avenue

Daily Trips to and From New York City
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
EXPRESS SERVICE
MOVING
376 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 550
515 Madison Avenue
New York City
Eldorado 5-6780
Largest Selection of Used Furniture in Westchester County

PERSHING SQ. BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
New Rochelle 4020
Street Floor, Pershing Sq. Bldg.
223 Huguenot Street Opp. P. O.

The Cake Shop
JEAN ALLEN, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies



Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Ave.
New Rochelle 5741

RADIO
Sales and Service
The New Philco receives Station W1XAL
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

THE MAPLE TEA ROOM
Quality Food - Cleanliness Service
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 35c-50c
DINNER 5:30-7:30 75c
5 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle
(Near Main St.)

YOUR SATISFACTION OUR AMBITION
BORGEN & ERICSON
Painters and Decorators
Carpentry
267 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 5222

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - *Phone* - -
Kingsbridge 7-7910

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
(Continued)

Shoe Sale
Now going on with substantial reductions
FISHER'S
SHOE STORE
2968 3RD AVENUE
Near 153rd. Street

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

A. J. BLOCK
OPTOMETRIST
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and 163RD ST.
(1039 East 163rd St.)
Bronx, N. Y. INtervale 9-1875

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Half Year Sale Now On!
20% and More Reductions on all Haberdashery and Clothes
COLIN BROS.
1070 Flatbush Avenue
Near Beverly Road Open Evenings

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

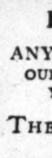
BUNNY SHERMAN
MILLINERY
7712 Fifth Avenue
Popular priced Hats from $2.95 to $5
French Room Millinery, $6.95 and up
Budget Department, Models at $1.95
Hats made to order and remodeling.

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
2601 Farragut Rd. Mansfield 6-5387

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL



BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Upholstered Furniture
Barrel-back chairs, 50% down cushion $39.00
Club chairs, spring cushion 23.00
Boudoir chairs 14.00
Prices quoted, in muslin only
No charge for covering
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 West 10th St., Chelsea 3-7458

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

Weissglass Dairies, Inc.
Our GOLD SEAL MILK Is Double Capped for Safety
Delivered at your door.
Try Our Butter and Eggs
2014 FOREST AVE., MARINERS HARBOR
Phone Gib. 2-6600

ST. GEORGE

Beautification Thru Individuality!

Anne Grennie Beauty Salon
148 BAY STREET
ST. GEORGE GIB. 7-1883

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

KURZHALS BROS., Inc.
Hardware Housewares
China Glassware Gifts
DuPont's Paints Toys
Norge Refrigerators
MAIN STREET and NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Starting Monday, Jan. 25th
Mid-Winter Sale
Furniture and Floor Coverings.
This twice a year event is a splendid opportunity to refurnish your home . . . at a saving.
The Wallace Co.

It's
CURTAIN WEEK
At LUCKEY'S
Curtains for every room in every home . . . and all of them at prices that make it well worth your while. See them today.
LUCKEY PLATT & Co.

VAN DYK
B. WITZORK—C. HOAG, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry — Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

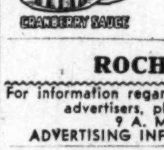
Saltford says:
Tulips, Daffodils and other Spring Flowers are now available at reasonable prices.

SWISS CLEANERS *and* **DYERS**
Can help you begin the New Year right by doing your cleaning, pressing and dyeing.
Phone 644 542 Main Street

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

Final Clearance
Coats $10.00 up
Dresses $2.90 up
Formfit Foundations—Sportswear
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

B & M Food Market



Groceries and Meats
We stock many Monitor advertised items.
Phone 6160

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. Goutremout
REALTOR
SALES
RENTALS
MORTGAGES
INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
802 Union Trust Building

Rochester's First Cleaners
EST. 1822
Time to send in Formal Wear
LEARY'S
Cleaners & Dyers
117 East Ave. 240 Mill St.

Bartholomay
MILK CREAM
ICE CREAM
Dairy Dept. Main 6523
Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

THE BIBLE HANDBOOK
by Thomas L. Leishman and Arthur T. Lewis
FLORINE WRIGHT
Monroe 510-M
or Monroe 1333
Rochester Agent for all "AA" Books

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Stuart-Olver-Holtz Co.
R. B. OLVER C. E. HOLTZ
Plating, Enameling, Metal Spinning
Manufacturers of Metal Specialties
406 Platt St., Cor. Allen St. Main 5560-5561

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 FULTON AVENUE
GLENWOOD 144
Tune in the Sealtest Saturday Night Party, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9

JANUARY SALE
of
FUR COATS
reductions as much as
1-3
Projansky
39 EAST AVE.
Custom Tailors and Furriers to Gentlewomen

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow.
We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

Stone 621 Delivery Service
Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

THE BEST IN
FOOD, CANDIES and GIFTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
NO LIQUOR

HAPPY NEW YEAR
Elder's Market

JOHN
VAN INGEN
COAL—COKE—OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BLVD.
GENESEE 63

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 SOUTH AVENUE Monroe 3502

DYERS
Beck
DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave.
1794 East. Ave.
762 Monroe Ave.
1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

SCARSDALE

For Valentine's Day
Whitman's and Lovell & Covel's Candies in Heart-Shaped Boxes.
Barnard's Pharmacy
7 Garth Road Tel. SC. 3443—3482
Breyer's French Ice ream Forms for Valentine's Day

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Building Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
Telephone SCARSDALE 5858
By Appointment, Hours 9 to 6

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 1517 Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

CORSETS, BARBIZON SLIPS and NIGHTGOWNS
Full line of corsets and brassieres for Spring.
YOLAN'S
Theatre Bldg., 80 Garth Road
Yolan Elton, Expert Corsetiere Tel. SC 5244

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction
Sizes 12 to 50
240 STATE STREET PHONE 4-5814

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
WAMSUTTA
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
1032 STATE STREET PHONE 2-4092

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Grace M. Scutt
Harper Method Shop of Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring
416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118, 457 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN ST.

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery
will enhance your plant and flower gifts.
Syracuse Shop
205 E. Jefferson St.
Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop
Riviera Theatre Bldg.
Phone 2-4045

UTICA

January Clearance
No time like the present to take advantage of the savings you'll find in these January Clearance Sales. Shop every floor for the exceptional barganis in home and personal requirements.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST.
208 GENESEE ST. { Phones 4-3179

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
Schwenders
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

WATERTOWN

The Fashion Nook Blossoms Out
with scores of new Spring dresses . . . prints, black and white, navy, blossom shades. The nicest dresses you've seen under $10 in a long, long time!
$5.95—$7.95
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Pre-Inventory
SHOE SALE
Featuring Distinctive Footwear for Ladies
Two Popular Groups $1.95 — $3.85
GRAPOTTE'S ARCADE SHOE STORE

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 3367
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality . . .
- LAUNDERING
- DRY CLEANING
- RUG CLEANING

Phone W. P. 8660
SUBURBAN LAUNDRY CO.
INCORPORATED
53-61 Williams St., WHITE PLAINS

Cruise Clothes

Whether you plan to fly South to Miami—or sail away to sunny France, and the magic of the Riviera, a wardrobe by L. A. Schulman is a passport to style success.
"Cabana Colony" Dress, $19.75
Felt Hat, $5.00
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N. Y.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
- Freirich's Short Cut Smoked Tongues—21c lb.
- S. & W. Canned Goods.
- Fancy Vegetables and Fresh Fruits in Season.

Quality Foods for the Table
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

BIG ELECTRIC BARGAIN
WEST. AUTOMATIC IRON
G. E. AUTOMATIC TOASTER
I. E. S. FLOOR LAMP
EMERSON RADIO
All for 39.50
Reg. 53.80
Payable $3 a month for 12 months.
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2013

Alexander Backus
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 mamaroneck ave. tel. 9959

*Saturday, last day of our
STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE!
Suits and Overcoats as low as $17.75
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

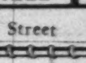
- Squibbs Dental Cream
- Lentheric Toiletries

Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9338

Phyllis Jane
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Price Range—$6.95 up
Sizes 11-46
17 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7000
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

Heating, Plumbing, Ventilation
To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
48 Lake Street Tel. W. P. 7740-R



"The mender of bad soles"
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

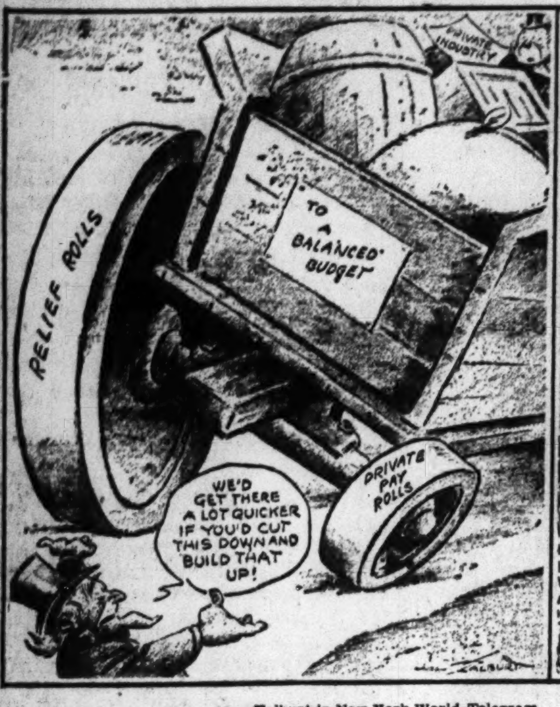
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

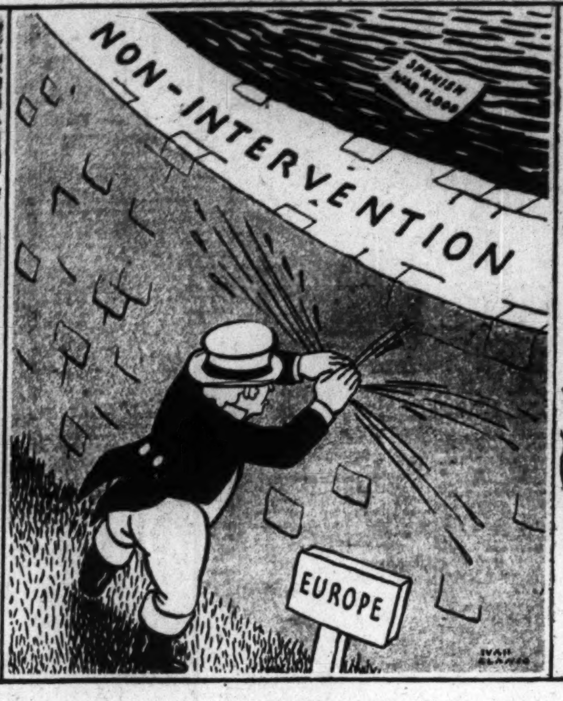
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



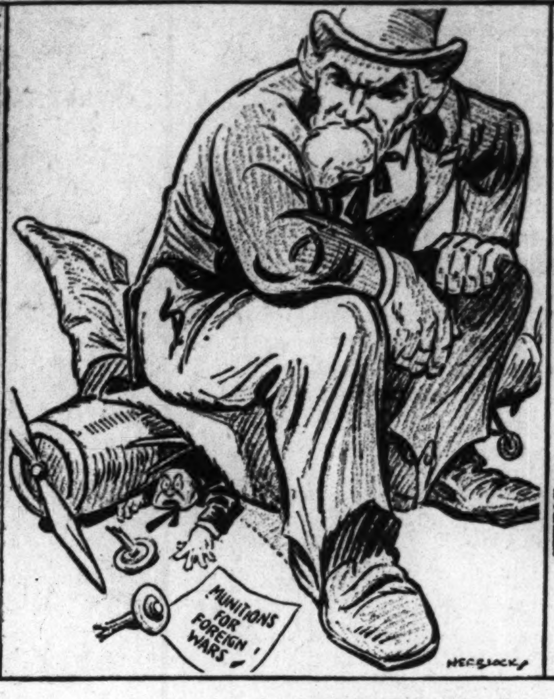
—Talburt in New York World-Telegram

Along Recovery Road!



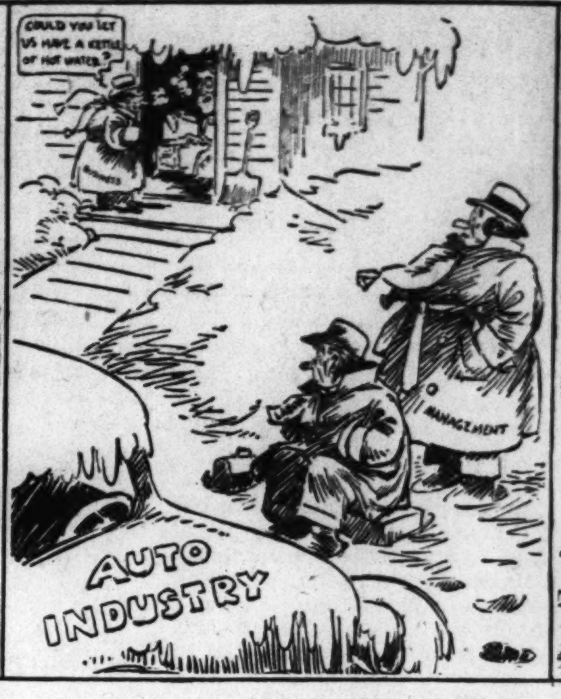
—Glassco in Hamilton Spectator

Keeping a Little One From Becoming a Big One



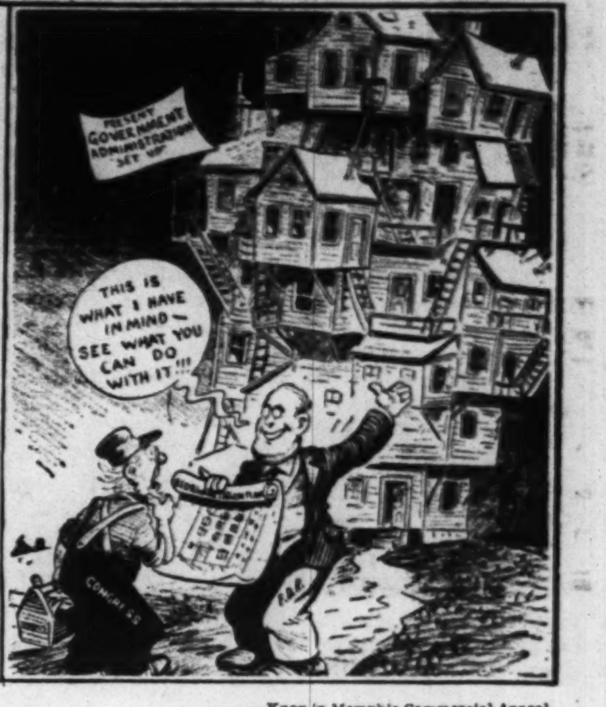
—Herblock in St. Louis Star-Times

The Perfect Sit-Down


COULD YOU LET US HAVE A KETTLE OF HOT WATER
MANAGEMENT
AUTO INDUSTRY

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

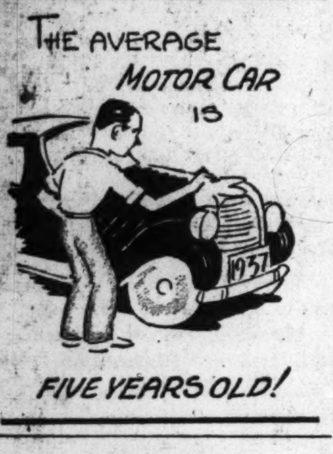
Let's Get It Thawed Out and Started


PRESENT GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SET UP
THIS IS WHAT I HAVE IN MIND—SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH IT!!!
CONGRESS
F.D.R.

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Um-m-m-m—the Idea Has Possibilities

Worth Knowing


THE AVERAGE MOTOR CAR IS
1937
FIVE YEARS OLD!

Studies In the Psalms

No. 55 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 19

The Song of the Silences

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

Following the eighth century B. C., when such outstanding prophets as Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah had given their great messages of social justice and vital religion to the people, there was a period under King Manassah, son of Hezekiah, when the prophets of God were persecuted and the law of God was again forgotten.

Into the very Temple area were brought the images of the gods Moloch and Chimosh and other foreign deities. Among them was the image of the Babylonian god Marduk, who on the inscription is pictured as "a bridegroom coming out of his chamber," to worship the sun.

Because of the reference to this concept of the god Marduk found in Psalm 19 (v. 4-6) it is generally assumed that this song was written during this difficult period by some prophet-poet who kept himself hidden perhaps, but who in his meditations recognized as never before the great value of the law of God, which had to all outward sense been so grievously forgotten.

Be that as it may, the first part of this psalm is an exquisite song of the heavens, in which the revelation of God is declared by every so-called natural agency; the firmament, "day unto day," and "night unto night." This stupendous thought opens up a second to the singer (v. 7-13). What the sun is to the world without, so God's law is to the world within—the world of the silences!

Could he perhaps have been meditating upon that mighty hymn of creation Genesis 1? Or perchance the wonderful songs of Moses, Psalms 103 and 104? In beautiful measured rhythm the song declares:

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul:
The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.
The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart . . .
More to be desired are they than gold . . .
Sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.

It is interesting to note that not only the author of the great Psalm 119, which elaborates this theme of the Law of the Lord, but other writers have felt the majesty of this theme. Zoroaster uses it in one of his Yasnas; Wordsworth applies it in his Ode to Duty; and Kant, the German philosopher, once remarked that the starry heavens above and the moral law within him were the perpetual wonders of his heart.

Recognizing the fundamental character of meditation and its expression, the benediction dedicates the whole to God:

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart,
Be acceptable in thy sight,
O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer.

Who could better know that security than the one so persecuted during the period of Manasseh?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: We extend many thanks to the Puzzle Corner for much fun. May this interesting feature never cease.

Bible Arithmetic: 100 (100th Psalm), plus 5 (Serve), minus 7 (singing), times 2 (ye), divided by 4 (made), equals 49.

Tricky Figures: 12—101, 111, 181, 609, 619, 689, 808, 818, 888, 906, 916, and 986.

Rebus: E last IC (Elastic).

Famous Affinities: Romeo—Juliet; Hiawatha—Minnehaha; John Alden—Priscilla; Gabriel—Evangeline; Darby—Joan; Pluto—Proserpine; Mark Anthony—Cleopatra; Jupiter—Juno; Harlequin—Columbine; Ben Bolt—Sweet Alice.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

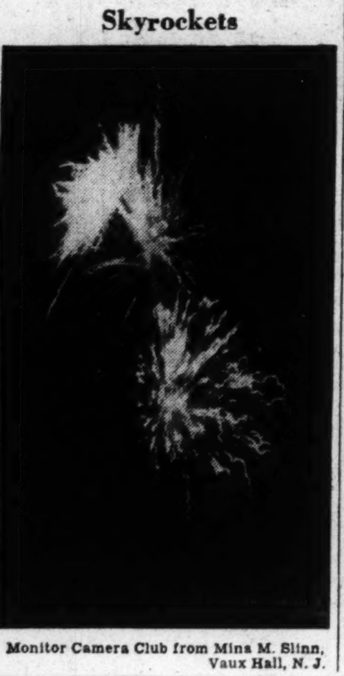
A puzzle fan of Chicago shares today's cryptogram with others:

RZ ZSOZIY HVIT OCVIFN OJ OCZ *KPUUGZ *XJMIZM AJM HPXC API. HVT OCDN DIOZMZNODIB AZVOPMZ IZQZM XZVNZ.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of the Psalm which starts: "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all you lands" ——; add the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: ". . . the Lord with gladness: come before his presence with . . ." ——; subtract the number of letters in the second missing word ——; multiply by the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: "Know . . . that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath . . . us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture ——; divide by the number of letters in the second missing word. What is the answer?

Skyrockets



Monitor Camera Club from Mina M. Slinn, Vaux Hall, N. J.

Tricky Figures

A Los Angeles reader submits the following. How many 3-figure numbers can be found by reading those printed below, whether they are held straight up, or upside down? Example, 101.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Rebus

The following rebus, representing a 7-letter word, appeared recently in The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League:

I C E

Its form can be changed at the will.
By any one in creation.
A puzzler to solve this rebus
Must stretch his imagination.

Famous Affinities

Can you correctly pair off the famous affinities named below? As usual, the first has been checked for you.

1	Romeo	Sweet Alice	
2	Hiawatha	Columbine	
3	John Alden	Juliet	1
4	Gabriel	Proserpine	
5	Darby	Minnehaha	
6	Pluto	Evangeline	
7	Mark Antony	Joan	
8	Jupiter	Priscilla	
9	Harlequin	Juno	
10	Ben Bolt	Cleopatra	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ready, Aim, Fire

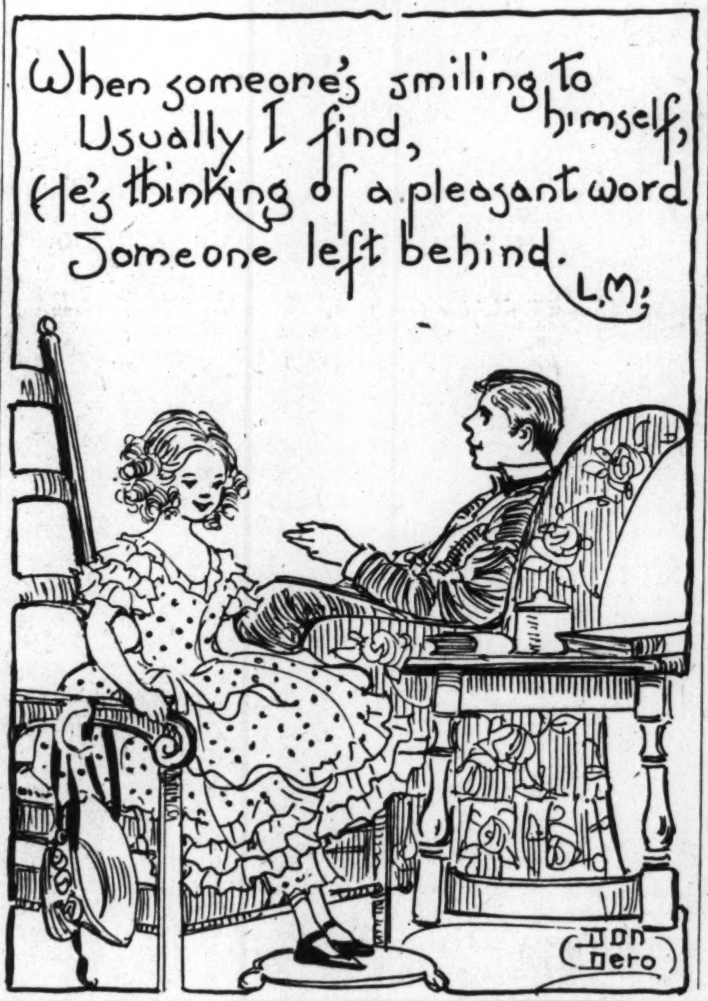
Line up the men along one wall of the room, each with an unlighted candle in his hand. Opposite them at the other end of the room, line up the girls, each with a box of matches.

At the command "Fire," each girl strikes a match and then runs to light her partner's candle. When a match goes out, the girl must go back to the starting line and strike another. She must not start running until the match is lighted. The girl who gets a candle lighted first is the winner, but the game continues until all the men have a light.—Myrtle B., Milwaukee.

Quotation for Today

THE NOBLEST THING you ever did, the noblest emotion you ever felt, the deepest and most self-sacrificing love ever in your soul—that is your true self still, through all the baser life into which you have fallen.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Sunbonnet Sue


When someone's smiling to himself,
Usually I find,
He's thinking of a pleasant word
Someone left behind.
L. M.
Don Nero

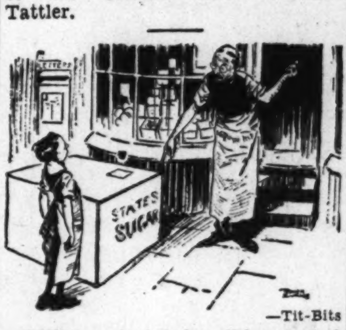
In Lighter Vein

Just the Man!

An unemployed plumber joined the Royal Engineers, and was immediately given a test—i. e., the making of a joint for a lead pipe.

The senior N. C. O. sent a written report of the test to the C. O., which read: "Joint very well done."

Next day the man was appointed to the Officers' Mess.—London Tattler.



—Tit-Bits

"William, just bring this case of sugar indoors. If you can't lift it, just put it over there, out of the way."

Just a Conference

Mother: "What on earth are you boys making such a row about? You've been marching around like little soldiers all the morning, and have been as good as gold. What's the matter?"

Tommy: "Well, you see, we're playing at disarmament conference now."—Montreal Star.

Not Particular

"If you are good, Jackie, I'll give you this nice bright new penny."

Son: "Haven't you got a dirty old dime, instead?"

Hm-m!

"My daughter's music has been a great expense!"

"Indeed! Has someone sued you?"

Rough Stuff

Some of our novelists seem not to care what they do with their characters' eyes. For instance:

"Her eyes roamed carelessly round the room."

"With her eyes she riveted him to the spot."

"He tore his eyes from her face and they fell on the letter at her feet."

"Their eyes met for a long, breathless moment, and swam together."

"Marjory would often take her eyes from the deck and cast them far out to sea."—Lewisham and Catford Guide.

Lesser of the Two

During the political campaign a candidate strode into a newspaper office. "Look here," he cried. "You've been printing lies about me in your paper."

"That's right," replied the editor. "I know it, but what would you do if we told the truth about you?"—American Legion Monthly.

Credit

Beggar: "Will you let me have a dime, mister?"

Sailor: "I haven't any change on me, but I'll give it to you when I come back this way."

Beggar: "Well, all right, but you'd be surprised at the money I lose giving credit this way."

—Bee-Hive.

Daily Anecdote

The One Thing Needful

ROBERT BURNS was one day in a very fine private library which the owner seemed to value more for the outward appearance than for the reading matter. After visiting a while with the proud possessor, Burns wrote the following couplet, which he left on the library table:

"Free through these books, ye maggots, seek your winding,
But, for the owner's sake, O, spare the binding."

Sky Writers

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circle of Blessings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

That an ever-increasing circle of blessings may often come from one act of kindness—like a stone dropped into water—was found by a young girl who made the decision to give up buying a bunch of artificial flowers for her winter coat collar, and to use the money to buy a much-needed book for a little friend.

The friend's joy and gratitude upon receiving the book seemed reward enough for the giver; but one morning she found a bunch of handmade flowers in her desk, much lovelier than the one she could have purchased. They were a gift from a fellow-worker.

Friends seeing the beautiful flowers were so impressed with their beauty and fine quality that they gave orders for them; and the happy little flower maker was enabled to earn needed funds.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Walking Softly" and "Angels" (Mrs. S. W. K.)—We are happy to be able to supply this inquirer with both of the poems she is seeking. M. H. J. of Green Bay, Wis., has sent in the poem entitled "Walking Softly":

Walking Softly

It is as big a thing—and yet as small—
This walking softly through the crowded days
Wearing the cloak of patience, the warm shawl
Of quiet understanding of life's ways.

The crisscross pattern of the loom is strange
And intricate to the eyes that do not see
The endless turning of the wheels of change
Along the highway toward Divinity;

The endless lifting up and weaving in
Threads of experience; the cults and creeds
Of creeping centuries; the silken-thin
Fiber of human love for living needs.

It is as small a thing to say, "I wait,"
And yet so big! It means a soul has grown
Into the heart of Truth, and can translate
The music of time's rolling understone.
Anna H. Wood

The second poem was published in the Christian Science Sentinel of Oct. 16, 1926:

Angels

It may be they come in the morning,
It may be they come in the night,
It may be they come at the noon hour,
Or come with the waning light;
It may be they come when we're watching,
It may be they come while we sleep;
But they come, oh, they come from the Father,
Who ever His vigil doth keep!

They come as they did to the shepherds:
"Fear not" is the message they bring.
Give "glory to God in the highest,"
This song of good tidings they sing.
To you and to all men good tidings—
The Word in the flesh doth appear;
The Word that is life dwells among us,
The Christ that redeems now is here.

They come as they did unto Jesus
And minister unto our need;
They come when in faith we're abiding,
And with heavenly food do us feed.
They come when in sorrow we're weeping;
They come whisp'ring softly, and say:
Look up, fear ye not, Christ is risen;
Behold, Love is with you alway!

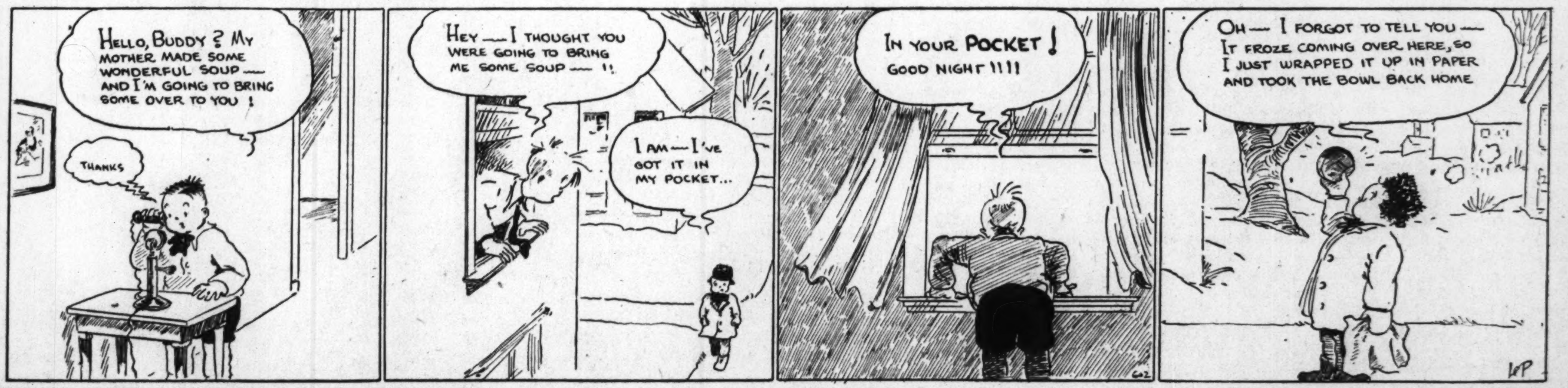
They come when with false sense we're wrestling;
They come, and they tell us of Love—
Of Love, and of Truth ever present,
Of strength which is ours from above.
They linger until the day breaketh,
And we know with them we'll prevail
Till we feel we're truly delivered
From evil—from all that assail.

They come, oh, they come! Let us heed them,
These heaven-sent visitants pure;
They come winged with blessings eternal,
God's thoughts bringing peace, joy, and cure.
They come, oh, they come! May they enter
Our hearts and in them shed abroad
A light to illumine our pathway
And point us from self up to God.
Josephine Robinson

The request for the poem was responded to by the author herself.

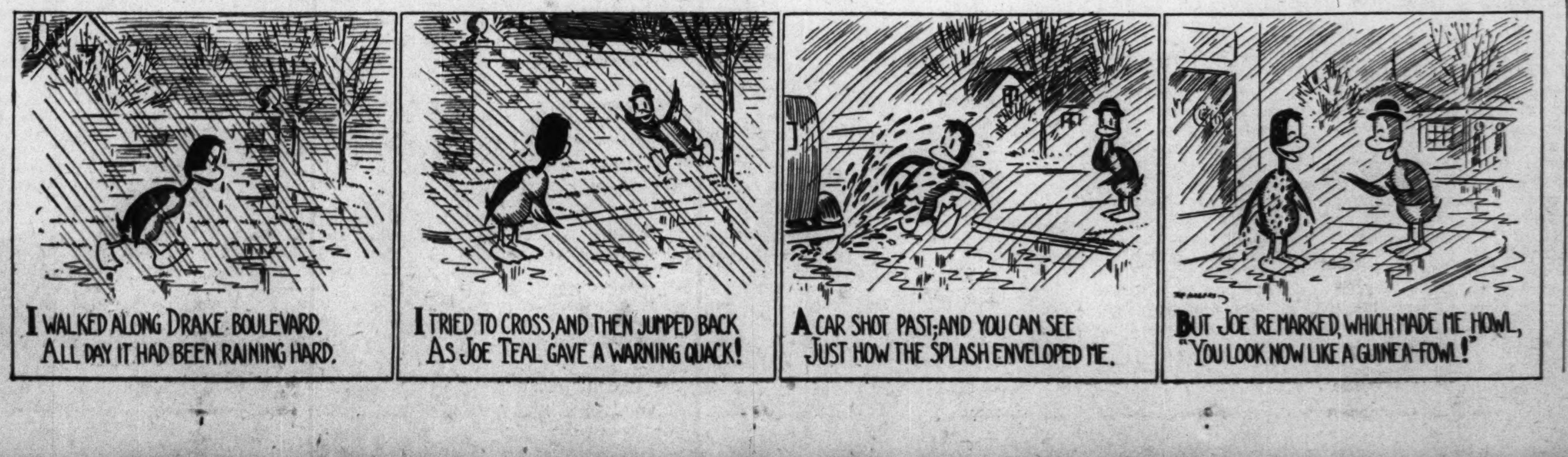
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soup à la Ice Pick*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, BUDDY? MY MOTHER MADE SOME WONDERFUL SOUP—AND I'M GOING TO BRING SOME OVER TO YOU!
THANKS
HEY—I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO BRING ME SOME SOUP—!!
I AM—I'VE GOT IT IN MY POCKET...
IN YOUR POCKET! GOOD NIGHT!!!!
OH—I FORGOT TO TELL YOU—IT FROZE COMING OVER HERE, SO I JUST WRAPPED IT UP IN PAPER AND TOOK THE BOWL BACK HOME
LP

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Splashed Duck*

By THE HAGERS


I WALKED ALONG DRAKE BOULEVARD. ALL DAY IT HAD BEEN RAINING HARD.
I TRIED TO CROSS, AND THEN JUMPED BACK AS JOE TEAL GAVE A WARNING QUACK!
A CAR SHOT PAST; AND YOU CAN SEE JUST HOW THE SPLASH ENVELOPED ME.
BUT JOE REMARKED, WHICH MADE ME HOWL, "YOU LOOK NOW LIKE A GUINEA-FOWL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1937 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"They Created a Strong Government"

IN PLEDGING himself to lead "the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance" President Roosevelt continues a welcome moderation. In his inaugural speech he makes no attempt to describe specific milestones. But his awareness of ancient landmarks, his apparent avoidance of bypaths and especially his moderated pace are encouraging.

He still sees a "challenge to our democracy" in "one third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." And he still assumes that in government must be found "the instrument of our united purpose to solve for the individual the ever-rising problems of a complex civilization." Manifestly his ideas of government's sphere go beyond what Americans have hitherto supposed the forefathers had in mind when "they created a strong government." Yet his approach shows that he is in no more of an emergency mood than is the country.

Indeed, there can be only satisfaction that the President is resolved not to let comfort, opportunism or timidity rob the nation of the high purpose to achieve a better life. There will be differences of opinion as to how much the Government can do and how much must be left to the improved thinking and earnest effort of the individual. But those differences can be resolved if "men of good will" can take them up in a truly democratic manner of moderation, tolerance and thorough discussion.

This attitude—and in taking it the President manifests the cooler temper of the people—permits the necessary examination of the two major questions of American government today: How, and how far, shall federal powers be extended to match changed economic and social conditions? At several crises in the past Americans have had to answer those questions and there is every hope that in the present mood they will again find answers. As Mr. Roosevelt said:

> The essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections. The Constitution of 1787 did not make our democracy impotent.

In broad essence that is true. And it is well to remember that democratic government, competing today with despotism in new forms, needs to be strong, efficient and active. And so long as the people retain the fundamental love of liberty, the right to speak freely about government and to turn it out at stated periods the basic freedoms are safe.

Yet the question is not quite so simple as the President leaves it. The Constitution did not make democracy impotent. But it did lay down a framework for its operation and preservation under the conditions of American life. And one of those conditions was the existence of individual states within the federal frame. States' rights were definitely a part of that "strong government" established in 1787.

Today they should not be made the excuse for those who to foster their own economic dictatorship would seek to render any government, state or federal, impotent. If they are to be preserved they must be used by the states. Yet in the extension of federal power there must be care and a willingness to try every recourse of state power before submitting the individual to federal control.

Punishing the Innocent

MURDER of a white woman by a Negro porter in Queens Borough, New York, has started reprisals on defenseless colored servants in the apartment building where the accused man worked and have spread through the neighborhood and to other boroughs. A delegation of Negroes representing a community council has appealed to the authorities to help stay their dismissals from employment. The District Attorney was informed that 400 discharges have been made.

The protest is well taken. Trial and punishment of the culprit should be confined to him. Innocent members of his race should not be penalized for his misdeeds.

Qualifications and established record, not color, should be the criterion for an opportunity to earn a living. Precipitate action in a wave of fear, hysteria and racial animosity is to be regretted. Substantial members of the colored community condemn criminal acts by members of their race as does the white race.

More encouraging is recent commendation by Mayor LaGuardia of New York of a petition from representative colored citizens of the Harlem section of New York for the establishment of a cultural center to serve as the "spiritual focus" of the Negro community and afford an opportunity for expression of literary, artistic and musical aspirations. The request is a laudable one. Such an outlet for talents of the race would not only promote its development and diminish lawlessness, but would help to improve relationships between the races.

The steady, undramatic advance in the educational and cultural development of the Negroes may attract less excited attention than crime, but it merits more, and should receive the co-operation of both races for the common good.

Co-operating With Kidnapers

SHOULD police co-operate to make ransom conveyance safe in kidnapings? That is the customary police technique in the United States today, followed in the latest Mattson case, and once again shown to be ineffective. It did not save the life of the Mattson case victim; it failed in the Lindbergh case; it failed in the Brooke Hart case. In all three the victims were apparently done away with before ransom could be paid.

Offering kidnapers a truce while ransom negotiations are under way does have one certain effect: It advertises to the underworld the possibilities of big profit. The Lindbergh case set off other crimes, though the Mattson case need not do likewise. Senator Ashurst now comes forward with a proposal to impose a $5000 fine on anyone paying ransom, similar to anti-ransom legislation abroad. Of course, the retort is made that parents will pay ransom, law or no law. But the act would permit the Government to intervene to stop ransom, as Canada did to halt payment when John S. Labatt was kidnaped, and as Cuba did in the similar case of Antonio San Miguel, rail president. In both instances the victims were promptly returned, uninjured, without ransom. The profit had been taken out of the crime.

The argument for the anti-ransom proposal is at least plausible enough to demand serious consideration. Many a parent must have shuddered at the inferential invitation to other kidnapers, extended when newspaper headlines, in bold letters, announced that the Mattson ransom money was being prepared while police maintained a "truce."

Fast

JULES VERNE would have raised an incredulous eyebrow. The hero of one of Dumas' novels would have roared outright. And we must admit commuters all over America the other morning were more than mildly impressed by accounts of Howard Hughes' seven-and-a-half-hour flight across the continent.

All records for sustained speed aloft are whisked into the backwind of this winged wraith. Hughes' flight from Los Angeles to Newark lops nearly two hours from the best previous time over this continental course. His really amazing adventure in the sky-high realm of sub-stratospheric flight knocks our geography into a tailspin. Such spectacular extremes in aviation are what compress localities and climates within the wingspread of less than a day of travel. They reduce geographical dimensions into units of time rather than distance, of minutes instead of miles.

Hughes' average speed of 332 miles an hour at altitudes which compelled him to use an artificial supply of oxygen, heralds a not-far-distant day when "flying oxygen tanks" will skim the weatherless realm of the stratosphere on a practical commercial basis.

The sporting element in the record flight of the young millionaire pilot appeals to everybody's imagination. But the mechanical phase of this feat has a thrilling appeal. Engineers such as Richard Palmer, designer of the record-breaking 1100-horsepower plane, are the men who have made it possible for venturesome pilots such as Howard Hughes to disprove the once widely accepted opinion that airplanes could never withstand the tremendous stresses of five-miles-a-minute speed.

Welcome Intervention

AS THE war in Spain progresses, such partisan feeling—whether for the Government or for the rebels—as existed when the conflict started is tending to become hushed.

Men and women of good will, not alone in lands remote from the scene but also in the tormented Iberian peninsula itself, are beginning to recognize that the rights as well as the wrongs of the struggle—and undoubtedly these have been patent on both sides—are as nothing to the urgent need for relieving the suffering that has developed. They feel the need for putting an end to the widespread inhumanity—alike original and retaliatory—that has flared out upon the startled comprehension of mankind.

A British businessman, recently returned from Madrid, when asked what was now the prevailing opinion in that city said tersely, "Ninety per cent of the inhabitants are against both the attackers and the defenders." And this view has been confirmed in other quarters. It remains then to concentrate on restoring peace.

The heads of the Christian churches in Britain and in the United States have done well in starting a fund to be used impartially for the sole purpose of reducing distress in Spain. The speed with which legislation has been prepared at Washington to prevent Americans from supplying munitions to the combatants, is another encouraging feature.

Fire extinguishing measures—financial, economic and of a military character—have all proved difficult to organize, but world opinion is consolidating behind the efforts that the French, British and other powers have been making to promote them. The fact has become clamant that somehow or other the conflagration must be put out.

Ornithologist's Diary

Book News of the Day

PORTIONS of the diaries of William Brewster, founder of the Nuttall Club, have been put in print for the first time in a volume named after the Brewster place on the Concord river, OCTOBER FARM (Harvard University Press. $2.50).

William Brewster was a persistent student of birds and other wild life, a close observer and a faithful recorder. He bequeathed his diaries and his collection to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College. His friend, Smith Owen Dexter, practically completed a compilation of the portions of the diary that related to Concord. It is now published posthumously, with a foreword by T. Barbour, who assisted Mr. Dexter, and an introduction by Daniel Chester French, who was a friend of William Brewster from boyhood.

* * *

The first excerpt is dated April 30, 1872, when Brewster was 21. He had gone from Boston to Carlisle to hear a woodcock sing. The bird consented to perform and Brewster recorded its song. The last entry, May 14, 1919, also mentions the singing of birds, as do scores of others throughout the book. Brewster had a keen ear for bird notes and skill in transcribing them. In particular he was given to the study of night birds and water fowl.

His eyes and ears were keen not only for birds but for the activities of other wild creatures that lived along the river and in the woods on his farm. Frogs, mice, squirrels, woodchucks, skunks, foxes, deer, tortoises, even yellow-jackets, mink and muskrats roused his eager curiosity. Muskrats in particular he looked upon as the most interesting denizens of his river. There is one engaging story about the way he made himself agreeable to a muskrat, first by helping it scratch with a straw, then with his finger, then stroking it, until the animal went off to sleep by his side like a kitten.

* * *

Every note in the diary shows his great respect for the wild creatures. He consistently refrained from meddling in their affairs, even when they seemed to be violating the code of human ethics.

Coupled with Brewster's capacity for painstaking observation went a gift for putting his discoveries into clear and beautiful language. There is an exquisite snow scene, another passage on the color of autumn oaks, and one most unusual about the fragrance of a fire in a pine grove, which he describes as a rich resinous, fruity aroma rising from the deep mat of fallen leaves gathered, season after season, from azalea and clethra, water lilies and field flowers, and now released by the subtle agency of fire. All things in nature were to him something to be observed, wondered at and recorded.

W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Limiting Tax Burdens

By Frank L. Perrin

IN SOME of the states, and particularly in Massachusetts and New York, definite and determined efforts are being made to fix a maximum level governing the tax rate upon lands and real property. Apparently the chief obstacle in the way is the politically controlled administrative machinery. Those who finally determine the tax rate and impose an ever-increasing burden upon farms, industrial plants and homes are not those who pay. They spend, sometimes profligately and wastefully, the tribute money exacted. It is not to be denied, unfortunately, that new and extravagant needs appear in exact proportion to the ease with which means are found of increasing the inflow of public revenues.

Those familiar with the practical operation of the system based upon the theory that what can be easily obtained may be carelessly spent are aware that there already exists, because of this shortsightedness, a condition which cannot be long endured. Where the tax burden upon real estate has become so heavy that it cannot be borne by the occupant or owner of the land, there follows, through the simple and unavoidable operation of the law, what amounts, in effect, to an escheat, a surrendering of the title to the state. Unless there is a redemption or recapture effected by payment of arrearages, accumulated interest, costs of advertising and transfer and record fees, the properties themselves become unproductive of tax revenues. By this simple but effective process a heavier burden is imposed upon lands owned privately, either by individuals or corporations.

* * *

How long, say you, can this go on? How long can the business man and the home owner, the farmer and the employer of labor in productive industry, bear this added burden? Not forever, surely, and not for long if present processes and tendencies are to continue.

Realizing the need, the emergency, we begin to look for the corrective. Too often the tendency is to endure what we have been told or taught to believe cannot be cured. But there is a better and sounder and more satisfying philosophy. It is that for every wrong condition there is a corrective, a sufficient remedy. The abuses of increased taxation have grown and flourished gradually but progressively. A Minnesota farmer, or farm owner, told me a few years ago that the homestead upon which he was reared, and which he now owns, was taxed about $40 annually some fifty years ago. Now, or at the time of our visit, the annual tax is in the neighborhood of $530, although the present actual value of the property is not much greater than formerly.

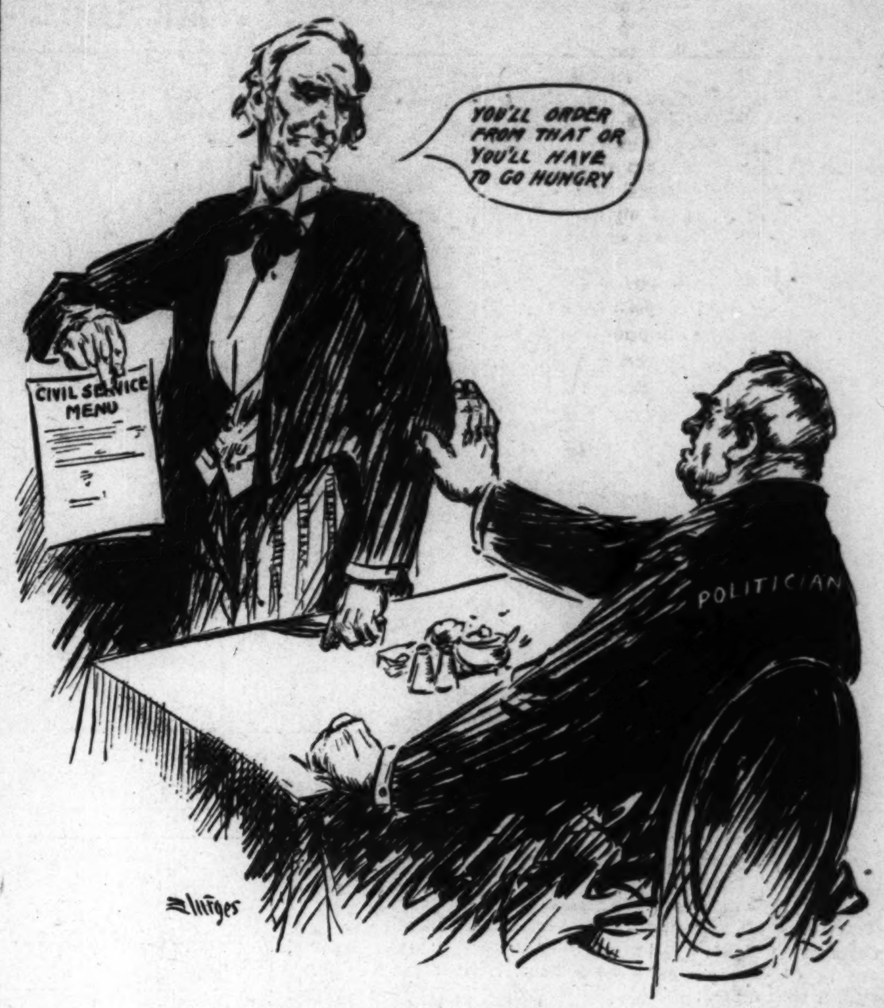
That condition exists generally throughout the United States, though the proportionate increase in tax levies is somewhat greater in the North than in the South. The problem is not a political or partisan one, fundamentally. In the matter of spending and appropriating other people's money there is no great difference between the political parties or their administrators. Easy come, easy go, is the motto. The immigrant farmer seeking to reclaim cutover timber lands, whether in Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi or Arkansas, is called upon to pay his assessed share of moneys appropriated for the construction of surfaced highways for which he has no actual need. Failing to pay, not because he will not, but because he cannot, his land is taken over by the state and its acres are added to those already nonproductive of tax revenues.

* * *

Looking ahead, the prospect is not a pleasant one. None of us desire to see an increase either in state or public ownership of lands or in the number of tenant farmers or tenant dwellers in towns and cities. But we are heading quite definitely in that direction. The result is unavoidable unless a halt is called, and that immediately. Tax burdens, both upon those who can pay and those who cannot pay, are far too great. The proverbial last straw is being placed upon the proverbial camel's proverbial back. The result, long forecast, is inevitable.

The way out is not too clearly indicated. A step in the right direction would be the discontinuance of the issuance of tax-exempt municipal and state bonds. Capital seeking such investment has made it easy for the public, voluntarily, to assume added and often unwise and unnecessary burdens. But the clearance process will be slow and tedious. Meantime the recourse of the people who can still pay taxes is to see to it that those chosen as disbursing officers are prudent, honest, and responsive to their responsibilities.

A New Bill of Fare


YOU'LL ORDER FROM THAT OR YOU'LL HAVE TO GO HUNGRY
CIVIL SERVICE MENU
POLITICIAN

Notes on a Voyage to Staffa

FOR many centuries visitors of all classes have been journeying to Iona, that small white island off the west coast of Scotland on which Christianity was first introduced to Britain more than thirteen hundred years ago. Staffa lies only a few miles away to the north; a steamer can do the journey from Iona in an hour or so; and this little uninhabited isle is well worth visiting, for it contains some of the most wonderful caves, supported by extraordinary basaltic pillars, that can be seen anywhere in the world. Yet so small was people's curiosity that generations of men passed it by without a glance, and its marvels were not discovered until about a hundred and fifty years ago.

Since then its privacy and quiet, hitherto disturbed only by the lapping of Atlantic waves against the foot of its columned arches, have been often enough invaded. Any sunny morning the promenade at Oban, on the mainland, about nine o'clock, is crowded with figures of men, women and children hurrying down to the pier on the south side of the town to board the Loch Fyne, the MacBrayne steamer that regularly visits the small islands of the west.

The harbor at Oban is entirely landlocked. Immediately opposite is Kerrera, and behind that, Mull, with its dim mountains, across which David Balfour tramped after he had escaped from the wreck that cast him up on its shores.

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But there is little or no time to meditate on these things, for almost immediately one's attention is directed to the other side of the Sound, where, on the coast of Mull, there rises Castle Duart. This castle is the traditional home of the great clan of the Macleans, but, for 200 years before the twentieth century, this famous family was exiled from it. However, as the purser recalls, there was in 1912 a tremendous reunion of Macleans from all over the world, gathered together to celebrate the return of their chieftain to his ancestral home, where he still resides as our boat glides through the still waters beneath his walls.

I find most unexpectedly that at this moment I am able to contribute myself a small item of Maclean family history. For I recall many heroic games of football played on the ground of Sheffield Wednesday at Hilsborough in that city. My special idol as a boy was one who bore the same name as the great chief at whose stronghold we were now looking. David Maclean's specialty was the strength of his shooting. No matter how lightly he seemed to touch it, the ball would fly from his foot with the flash of a meteor. Other players, when taking a penalty kick at goal, would gather speed in a preliminary run of several yards. Not so David Maclean. With folded arms he would stand with his back to the ball, until the referee's whistle sounded, when he would spin round, there would be a great sweep of his leg, and, the tenth part of a second later, the goalkeeper, sprawling on his stomach, would glance ruefully over his shoulder at the ball in the back of the net. It was a grand thing to see such power combined with such nonchalance, even if exhibited in no more important a place than a football field.

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And it gave me great pleasure to recall that the season in which David Maclean received a Scottish International cup was 1912, the very year that was so notable a time for all those who bore his name.

By now, however, we had steamed up the Sound, past a house where Tennyson was once entertained, and whose servants thought he was called Tinpot. We were approaching Staffa itself, just off whose shore I was to learn that an interest in the London theater might have most unusual uses. For, while our party went to view the island, I stayed on board to make some notes. They were about Sir James Barrie's new play, which was then on the point of production. A fellow traveler asked me to take charge of his dog, but disappeared without telling me his name. The animal became restive, so, not knowing what else to do, I adopted the expedient of reading him my notes. Barrie's play is concerned with David, and when I mentioned his friend Jonathan the dog pricked up his ears. I followed up the clue, and found that in obedience to the word Jonathan he would do almost anything. We had quite a good time together.

When his master returned, his first remark was, "Weel, John, hae ye been a guid dog?"

H. H.

The Wide Horizon

Sit-Down Government?

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO

THE shipping strike has thrown into strong relief some very significant changes in the American scene which have taken place gradually and almost imperceptibly. We now see how far the United States has traveled along the road to state socialism, and how inevitable is the decision confronting American citizens as to whether they shall continue along this road.

In this distressing maritime conflict, we have been witnessing a struggle between two privileged groups within the population, at the expense of the nation as a whole. The contest has actually been financed by the taxpayers, although these same taxpayers have been the ultimate losers by the conflict. It is as if the people of the United States had bought expensive tickets to a football game. But there is no referee, the game is suspended, due to a dispute between the sides, and the spectators are paying a high fee for the privilege of attending a debate instead of a game. The longer they pay, the longer the game is held up.

It is not generally realized that both contestants in the shipping strike are subsidized. The shipowners are subsidized by act of Congress, and the strikers are subsidized through public relief funds. True, the shipowners are losing a lot of money and seeing the carrying trade of the nation pass into foreign hands; the strikers are going without wages and, in some cases, suffering want. But no shipowner need despair of being ultimately reimbursed by the Government, and no striker need starve so long as there are relief funds.

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In the United States, as in every other important industrial and maritime country, directly or indirectly, the merchant marine today has become a government activity. The shipping interests of these nations have for years been dependent upon government aid in one form or another, and the United States is no exception. Public moneys help shipowners to build ships, and then help to operate them.

Yet today the Government is not threatening shipping companies with cessation of financial aid if the strike is not promptly terminated. Everybody, and the shipping companies most of all, knows that the Government considers the maintenance of a merchant marine a primary factor in national defense, and that for this reason the Government will not permit shipping companies to collapse, even though strikes may make operations impossible for an indefinite period.

Likewise the strikers realize that, although they may suffer temporary hardships, they will probably in the end get better wages, hours and conditions of work, and the temporary lean times are worth the sacrifice. And, after all, the times need not be too lean so long as the unions can provide a little strike pay and the public relief funds will assure many strikers of the necessities of life.

Many citizens who consider themselves "neutral" as between shipowners and strikers have been asking, "How can this strike drag on and on like this?" Does not public subsidization of both sides explain the situation?

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Now shipping subsidies and relief funds may both be good things. They may both be necessary, and even wise. But it has become very apparent that they do not terminate labor troubles; on the contrary, they prolong strikes. We have adopted these two outstanding features of the State Socialist system, but we have not adopted a third essential feature of the system. That other feature is the establishment of some authority to control and fix hours and wages and conditions of work, and to compel their observance. At this, we have balked. Such an arrangement appears contrary to American traditions of freedom of contract. Nevertheless, we shall soon have to decide whether we are going to establish some such authority. And if we do not do this, the sooner we abolish shipping subsidies and relief funds, the better. We can't stay indefinitely in this hesitating and inconclusive posture. It's too expensive. It is costing the taxpayers millions, and at the same time depriving them of the very services they are paying taxes to maintain.

The shipping strike has produced a dictatorship of inactivity. Even the army and navy seem powerless before this regime of *dolce far niente*. The United States Navy actually asks permission of strikers to unload essential food supplies, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins pleads in vain for the release of 800 bags of cocoa beans destined for use by the army, the navy and the veterans' administration. The deadlock appears stronger than the Government.

Such a situation cannot continue. No government can afford to be placed in so incongruous a situation. A government of checks and balances is all very well, but there must be something besides checks and balances. There must be authority, or there is no government. The people of the United States do not wish their Government to stand powerless before a New Jersey munitions merchant, or before maritime strikers and employers. They want a government that has positive, as well as negative, powers.